PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 12 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
16th Jan. 16	Maloja	12500	---	--
23rd ,,	Mandala	8000	---	--
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
6th Feb.	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500	---	--
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir	9000	---	--
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
5th March	Sardinia	7000	---	--
12th ,,	Medina	12500	---	--
19th ,,	Caledonia	8000	---	--
26th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd April	Kashgar	9000	---	--
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500	---	--
23rd ,,	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th ,,	Karmala	9000	---	--

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
18th Jan. 16	Namur	7000	Medina	12500
25th ,,	Nankin	7000	Mongolia	10000
1st Feb.	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
8th ,,	Malta	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
14th Jan.	Dilwara	S and S Africa via Mormugoa Porebunder
15th ,,	Lhasa	Kamchi direct
*18th	Chakla	Coasting Karachi connecting with Dwarka at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
27th	Berbera	London(Limited accomodation one class only)

* or later on arrival of English Mail

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Fyo Maru	K Okamot	6320	11th Jan	21st Jan
Tacoma Maru	S Yamazaki	4178	12th Jan	28rd Jan
Yokohama Maru	K Ogura	4166	16th Jan	28th Jan.
Penang Maru	S Murashami	5280	31st Jan	12th eb
Yokohi Maru..	H. Nojiri	4096	1st Feb	13th Feb
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
About 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
SS. Luzon Maru	4672	K. Miyata	20th Jan.	23th Jan.
Tosan Maru	3512	T. Nakano	16th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Java Maru	4992	T. Ruchigami	26th ,,	5th Mar.

For Freight apply to
K. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,
23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, et[illegible]

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo,	A & O	7672	....	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & O	9373	.....	20t Feb,
City of Paris	A & O	9239	20 Mar,	18th Mar,
City of Marseilles,	A & O	8250	20th Apr,	18th Apr,

Fares.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,038	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency. Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE'

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—La Croix & Co. St. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
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DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
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ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Chaugamlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	10th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	24th Feb. ,,
S.S. Cretella	6888	Wm. Kelso	7th Mar. ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	21st ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	242
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	906
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1432

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS,

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£300,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen: 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Lee Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
		Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).
Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C	
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.	
Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT., PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,959
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,542

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ST. TEREZA'S SCHOOL, Girgaum, Tram Terminus—The Cambridge Local Preliminary and Junior Classes open on 17th January. The subjects selected are those demanded by the University of Bombay for the Matriculation Examination. Students of all nationalities admitted. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2883

WANTED

WANTED.—BUYER for a "YOST TYPEWRITER." Apply to T. YUASA, Standard Building. 2886

WANTED—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 611

WANTED—BUSINESS ADVERTISERS. Place prominent. Situation selected. For particulars apply. MANAGER, SHREE NRISINHA HINDOO LODGE, Crawford Market,
2858 Lalsing Mansions.

WANTED—an energetic smart GRADUATE as TUTOR and COMPANION to a Kumar aged seven years. Lodging and Boarding free. Apply with copies of testimonials stating qualifications and salary expected to
PRIVATE SECRETARY
2856 to the Rajasaheb of Bansda.

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Cuffe Parade. All modern conveniences. Large and airy room with a private verandah, bathroom attached. For married couple Rs. 200 p.m. or two chums and Rs. 150 for sole occupation. A garage for small motor or motor cycle is also available. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

WANTED a qualified MIDWIFE for the Ahmedabad Municipality on a pay of Rs. 30, rising to Rs. 50 by an annual increment of Rs. 5. She will not be allowed private practice. Candidates should apply with copies of testimonials before the 20th instant to
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
For the City of Ahmedabad.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 8th January, 1916. 902

WANTED.

10 EUROPEAN OR ANGLO-INDIAN DRIVERS AND 10 INDIAN DRIVERS FOR 10 SUPPLY LORRIES FOR INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE "D".

TERMS OF ENLISTMENT—QUALIFICATIONS.

British and Anglo-Indian motor car and lorry drivers and mechanics volunteering for service will be attested for special service overseas; those who are not volunteers must be enrolled in a volunteer unit in addition to being attested for special service. On attestation, one selected driver with resource and experience, will be promoted to the rank of Sergeant and will be in charge, the remainder will be promoted to the rank of Corporal.

Indian drivers and mechanics will be enrolled and attested at the port of embarkation or nearest military station and will be given the rank of Naick.

2. The terms of enlistment will be for one year or the duration of the war. If the war be over within the year they will be discharged with all convenient speed.

3. Candidates must be experienced drivers and mechanics from 18 to 45 years of age, of good character, and be passed medically fit for active service.

4. Free passage by sea, river and rail, to port of embarkation will be granted to all accepted candidates and their baggage.

5. They will be entitled to free passage by sea rail and river for themselves and their baggage to their stations in India on discharge or completion of engagement.

PAY—ALLOWANCES—RATIONS.

6. British and Anglo-Indian motor car and lorry drivers and mechanics will receive the pay of a corporal at 2s. 6d. per diem and in addition engineer pay at 1s. 8d. per diem. They will also be entitled to allowances and rations as for a regular soldier (including messing allowance). Indian motor car and lorry drivers and mechanics will receive a consolidated rate of pay at from thirty to fifty rupees a month according to qualifications and will receive all field service concessions admissible to Indian soldiers.

In addition to the above local allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem will be granted to British and Anglo-Indian drivers and mechanics and Rs. 20 per mensem to Indian drivers and mechanics.

7. On completion of service drivers and mechanics will receive the same gratuities as are given to the regular troops at the end of the war.

8. If discharged in consequence of wounds, injuries or disability received or contracted while on service, they will be entitled to pension in accordance with the Regulations for the Regular Army.

9. In the case of British and Anglo-Indian drivers and mechanics the provisions of the National Insurance Act will not be applicable.

CONCESSIONS AND PRIVILEGES.

10. British and Anglo-Indian motor car and lorry drivers and mechanics will be provided with uniform and field service kit as for regular soldiers, but with leather gaiters instead of putties. Indian drivers and mechanics will be provided with the uniform of Naics of the Indian Infantry, but with putties in lieu of the leather gaiters.

One pair of goggles will also be supplied to each man.

11. Motor car and lorry drivers and mechanics will be considered on field service for all concessions and privileges admissible in the circumstances of the case, from the date of embarkation until they return to India or are demobilised.

Applications should be forwarded to the D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Bombay Brigade.

WANTED

WANTED—EUROPEAN CIVILIANS, Pensioners preferred, for work as Gatekeepers pay Rs. 4 per day; apply to the ORDNANCE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, Ordnance Depot-Arsenal Bombay. 2889

WANTED immediately, SUPERINTENDENT, who will have to work as Teacher, for S. S. Jain Training College, Rutlam. Pay Rs. 30. Apply, with testimonials, PRINCIPAL. 900

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED—A SMART ENERGETIC MAN for English and Gujrati correspondence, expert in Gujrati PACCA NAMA and Court business. Apply to Box No. 703, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2895

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bath-room attached. Apply Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED.—OFFERS with terms to start a Tannery in the State.
Apply to.—
REVENUE MINISTER.
2876 Bhopal C. I.

WANTED a PROFESSOR OF SCIENCE in July, to take charge of Intermediate Science classes: M.A., or M.Sc., in Chemistry. Athlete preferred. Salary Rs. 200—10—250.
Apply with full particulars to THE PRINCIPAL, Bareilly College. 916

WANTED—Immediately by the Barwani State, P. W. D., a fully qualified draftsman capable of making out drawings and estimates of important buildings. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. and joining expenses according to State T.A. rules. Applications with certified copies of testimonials to be submitted at once to
THE STATE ENGINEER,
2887 Barwani C.I.

WANTED.—(a) A MANAGER to carry on our forest exploitation work in the Kishenganga Valley Forests (Kashmir State). Must posses thorough knowledge and long experience of the work. Pay according to qualification. Rs. 400 or more upto Rs. 550 with further prospect.

(b). An ASSISTANT MANAGER, experienced, young, and of active habits. Pay Rs. 150 or more upto Rs. 250 according to qualification.

(c). A CLERK, possessing thorough knowledge of system of keeping forest accounts, etc. Must be an experienced hand. Pay Rs. 60 or more upto Rs. 120 according to qualification.

Applications should be sent at once, with copies of testimonials to
RAI SAHIB TIRATH RAM SHAH.
Nawashahr Via Abbottabad.

WANTED—Immediately by the Barwani State, P. W. D., the following temporary staff:—

1 SUPERVISOR possessing thorough practical experience of the details and construction of important architectural buildings, consolidated pay Rs. 125 p.m.

1 SUB-OVERSEER having practical experience of the construction of important buildings, consolidated pay Rs. 50 p.m.

3 SUB-OVERSEERS possessing practical experience of the construction of irrigation tanks,—consolidated pay Rs. 50 to 60 p.m. according to qualifications.

2 Mason Mistries experienced in the supervision of important works, pay Rs. 40 p.m.

Applications with certified copies of testimonials to be submitted to
THE STATE ENGINEER,
2888 Barwani C.I.

FOR SALE

NEW STANDARD WALL AUTO-WHEELS, Price Rs. 250 each. For full particulars apply to Messrs. SURAJ, INDORE. 2865

BONA FIDE SALE—TO DAY consisting of the latest French pattern and new English design artistic neat-made first class furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, rich glass ware, platedware etc., at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers. 2894

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—200 pairs gent's Tan box Hide Oxford walking shoes, bark tanned, soles screwed on, toe capped, linen lined, Medium toe. Your opportunity—do not miss it. In sizes 5 and 6 only. Reduced price Rs. 3/2. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., MADRAS. 612-A

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JAGMOHANDAS MATHURADAS has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written and that all persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, trust, lien, possession, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 7, Churchgate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the South side of the Third Bhoiwada Street otherwise called Maharaj Bhoiwada Street, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 145 square yards and 2/9th of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment Taxes under No. 6 and subsequently No. 8 and are now assessed under C. Ward No. 5393, Street Nos. 77-79 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house formerly belonging to the late Pranjiwandas Sunderji and now to Thakoredas Vijbhukhandas Batliwalla, on or towards the West by the house formerly belonging to the late Mohanlal Nensey and now to Nagindas Vithaldas Somawala, on or towards the North by the 3rd Bhoiwada Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage and which property bears New Survey No. 577.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1916.
MULJI & THAKOREDAS,
2897 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HAROON ADAM, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to grant to our client a lease for 999 years renewable in perpetuity of the piece of land described below. Any person having any claim in or to the said piece of land or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the Lease will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant freehold land or ground situate at Napean Sea Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement One thousand three hundred and thirty-five square yards and five-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and registered with other land in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7141 and bounded on the East by the Napean Sea Road aforesaid, on the West by the property formerly of the Land Improvement Trading Co., Limited, but now of Mahomed Abba, on the North by Setalwad Road and on the South by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward 3322 (1D) and Street No. 66 (A) Setalwad Road and were formerly and are now in the possession of the Lessor.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1916.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
2896 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of GOPALJI PREMJI,
late of Bombay, Kapole Bania
Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed GOPALJI PREMJI, who died at Bombay, on or about the 7th day of December, 1911, and Letters of Administration with Will annexed to whose estate having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was granted on the 30th day of September, 1914, to B. N. Lang, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said B. N. Lang, Esq., at the office of the undersigned his Attorneys at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said B. N. Lang, Esq., will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which he or his Attorneys shall then have notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Attorneys for the abovenamed B. N. Lang, Esq.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1916.
SMETHAM, BYRNE & Co.,
2892 Attorneys for B. N. Lang, Esq.

NOTICE.

RE: MESSRS. W. WOLF & SONS, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, have been appointed Liquidators for the above Firm in place of Mr. D. M. Tombroff.

P. S. MELLOR,
Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.
Bombay, 6th January, 1916.
2832

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 2881

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night.
Pastles Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.
A visit is solicited.
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AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 631.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY FRIDAY, THE 14TH JANUARY, 1916, AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.).

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 14th January, 1916, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat made furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat safes, drawing room comfortable full size lucky Chesterfield suites lined with rich silk tapestry with French button cushions and hair-tufts, dressing cheval glasses by Wimbridge, zoonda, almyrahs, arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood sideboards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, reclining sofas, hat stands, book cases, vases, table ornaments, towel horse, hatstand, Singer's sewing machines, rich plateedware, glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of G. Gibson, Esq., W. I. Burrows Esq. and M. Dyer Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Northbrook Street, without the Fort.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the Estate and effects of the late Bibibai, daughter of Dada Miya Patel, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th day of January, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Northbrook Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 191 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2650, New No. 9663, Old Survey No. 182, New Survey No. 5612, and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7734, 7735, Street Nos. 211, 213, 215, and 1, and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Northbrook Street, on the North by the property formerly of Aboo Rahiman Surti, and now of Mirza Fakir Beg Mahomed and on the South by the property of Tyebally Goolam Hoosein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Nishanpada Road, or Bengaleepura Street, opposite Doongri Bazar.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
High Court Suit No. 284 of 1914.
Gulamally Mahomed Sajan .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Jafferbhoy Datteo, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree made in the above Suit on the 7th day of November, 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed properties on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

Lot Nos. 2 and 3.—All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground adjoining each other, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the west side of Nishanpada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 159 square yards and 193 square yards respectively (or a total area of 352 square yards), or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, on the South by the property of Jaffer Mahomed Mistry, on the East by the said Nishanpada Road, and on the West by the property of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, and which said pieces of land are held under Fazandari Tenure and form part of Collector's Old No. 704, New No. 3205, Old Survey No. 1948, and New Survey Nos. 3122, 3123 and 2-3159, and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 2913 and 2914, Street Nos. 150, 164, and 156.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the said Receiver, at their Offices at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent in his Landed Property, at Katha Bazar (Dongri Cooly Street).

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Damji Hirji an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), all the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in his following property on the premises:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling house thereon (some time past known as Cotton Secrew), situate on the west side of the Doongri Cooly Street, outside the Fort, and within the Island of Bombay formerly computed to contain by admeasurement 382 square yards little more or less, but now computed to contain by admeasurement 358-96 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 719, and 780, and New No. 6,513, and Old Survey No. 435, and New Survey No. 2,626, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 149, and now so assessed under Ward No. 1,270, and Street No. 148-150, and situate in the Sub-district formerly of Bhuleshwar Division, and now of Bombay and bounded on or towards the east by the public road, leading to the Bombay Jail and Mazagaon otherwise called Dongri Cooly Street, on or towards the West partly by the house formerly or now of Jivraj Balo, and partly by the house formerly of Gokuldas Thakersey and Devkaran Bhojani, and now of Khimji Jooma, on or towards the North by the house formerly, and now of Parbat Ladha, and on or towards the South formerly by the property of Keshowji Naik, and now of Jamnadas Nursey, all which said premises are now in the occupation of the monthly tenants.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the said Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent, at their Office, at No 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT KURLA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Abdulabhoy Hussonally Dawoodi Borah, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Government Suti land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and dwelling houses, (assessed by the Kurla Municipality under Bazar Ward Nos. 70 and 71), situate, lying and being at Kurla in the Registration Sub-district of Kurla District Thana, Zilla Salsette, and admeasuring 7¾ goonthas or 967 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 259, Pot No. 8, whereof the assessment is Re. 0-10-7, and which is bounded on the East by the land of Silestin Anton Almeida, on the West by the land of the Kurla estate, and Agra Road, on the South by the land of Reverend Sumant Vishn Karmarker, and on the North by the land of Gulamally Abdulally Bhawnagri.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th January, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Bay Arab, aged, quiet in harness.

1 8 H.P. single cylinder, 4 seated, "Rover" motor car.

1 10 H.P. 2 cylinder, 4 seated, "Argyle" motor car.

1 Pair of handsome strong bay waler mares go well in single and double harness.

1 10 H. P. single cylinders genuine De Dion motor car, newly repainted fitted with bosh magneto, with Stepney wheal and cape hood in excellent condition.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC. AT PALLI HILL, BANDRA.

On SUNDAY, the 30th day of January, 1916, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandra valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware best plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, and dumbwaiters hall and table lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy teapoys, carpets, hanging lamps, fancy vases, brass bedstead, single and double iron bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses easy chairs, teapoys copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of J. L. Symons, Esq., of Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 14th January, 1916.

A good looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. 3) 9

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF STEEL PLATES, JOISTS, HOOPS, TEE BARS AND BASIC STEEL NAIL RODS ETC. EX. PRIZE VESSEL "GUTENFELS."

Under instructions from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., acting in accordance with the orders of H. M's Procurator in Egypt at Alexandria Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 17th January, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Alexandra Dock No. 1, Shed the undermentioned cargo ex prize vessel Gutenfels the same having been condemned for sale by the Prize Court at Alexandria.

4502 bdles basic steel nail rods (round and square) sizes 3/16", ¼" 5/16" by 12 and 6 feet long respectively about 150 tons, mark, "red at both ends" 1 green in middle.

1,000 steel hoops of different sizes about 25 tons, mark, "green at one end" "white at other end," 11 red in middle.

122 steel plates of different sizes about 21 tons, mark, R. H.

170 steel joists of different sizes about 57 tons, mark, "ends red" "white R. S. B. in middle."

212 tee bars of different sizes about 13 tons, mark, "ends red," 11 yellow in middle.

104 bundles and 481 steel bars (flat and square) of different sizes about 16 tons, mark, "one end white," "one end green," 11 red in the middle.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Advertising matter, whiskies, cinema tickets, paint, rubber goods, bar soap, empty cylinder, bags sugar and tea, mercerised cotton yarn, patent medicine, iron-bar, fire crackers, sauce, matches, deck chairs, sugar sample, mixed grain, dry leaves, (medicinal), note-books, empty wooden cask, and various other articles.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, OLD CANVAS, EMPTY OIL CASKS AND DRUMS, OLD PLANKING AND STAGING, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell on THURSDAY, the 20th January, 1916, at 2-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity of old stores, consisting of old canvas, old ropes (Manila and steel-wire), broken glass and crockeryware, empty oil and paint casks and drums, packing cases scrap iron, old planking and staging and miscellenous other articles.

Purchaser will have to pay whatever Custome duty, etc., that may be except on old planking and staging) and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Monday the 31st January 1916 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—

Cotton seed, linseed jawari, rapeseed, castonseed, bajree, hidra, rice, wheat, toor, waste cotton, docra cotton, empty gunny, cane baskets, empty drums, empty casks wooden iron bars, bags grain, sweeping grain and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th January, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE DIAMOND RING.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at their officers at 53 Medows Stret, Fort by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Nanabhoy Cawasji Engineer.

1 Gold ring set with one diamond said to weigh about 5 Rutties and a half.

The above ring can be seen at the offices of the Auctioneers.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th January, 1916.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

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20/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

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AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TO-NIGHT! CHARNI ROAD. **TO-NIGHT!!**

The greatest Mystery film the world has ever known.

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

Episodes 1 and 2.

Portraying the Extraordinary struggle of

SCIENCE *VS.* SCIENCE.

ARNOLD DALY.

The celebrated England Actor, plays the part of "Craig Kennedy" the Scientist-Detective created by the well-known Novelist,

ARTHUR B. REEVE

assisted by

PEARL WHITE

and a Master Criminal,

THE CLUTCHING HAND.

Time:—7. 8-45 and 10 p.m.

Special Balcony now open. Prices as Usual.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

SCIENCE! SENSATION!! MIRTH and MUSIC!!!

MR. A. J. ROBERTS

The famous Australian Airman and Wireless Expert who will show for the first time on any stage his

THE WIRELESS MAN! THE WIRELESS MAN!!
THE WIRELESS MAN! THE WIRELESS MAN!!

A REMARKABLE INVENTION SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN PUBLIC!

Mr. Roberts will make a fully dressed figure of a man walk across the stage, and make the facial expressions of a human being. Every movement entirely dependent on Hertzian Waves

CHAPLIN'S GREATEST COMEDY! "CHARLIE'S NEW JOB"

2,000 Laughs in 2,000 feet! a Roar from start to finish!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

6-45 p.m. TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

ONLY TWO MORE NIGHTS

to see the

HIT OF THE YEAR!!

"THE POLO CHAMPION"

Thrilling English Society Drama featuring an International Polo Match. **JAMES CAREW** in the leading part.

Two Splendid French Comedies.

"TOO RICH"

AND THE

HIDDEN NEST EGG.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

SUNDAY NEXT

Two great Films.

HOW LIEUT. ROSE, R. N., SPIKED THE ENEMY'S GUNS,

a Graphic Picture,

AND

MIZPAH,

A unique Egyptian Spectacular Romance.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4
Box Seats Rs. 2.

WHO ARE THE BOMBAY FAVOURITES ?

They are returning for a short season at the Royal Opera House.

If you can guess their name, you will win a **FREE SEAT** for the first night's performance. Write it on a post-card, together with your name and address, and post it to Rose & Co., Bombay. Replies must not be received later than first post to-morrow, Saturday. Only one attempt for each competitor.

TRY FOR A FREE SEAT!
A FEW WORDS WILL WIN IT!!
POST YOUR GUESS AT ONCE!!!

DANCE.

The annual dance of the Gremio Portuguez will be held at the Skating Rink on Saturday, the 15th inst.

Tickets at Rs. 4 for one Gent. and Ladies, available from the Hon. Secretary,

No. 61, Kalbadevi Road.

Last 2 Performances

Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.,

GRANT ROAD,

Bombay Theatre,

MANAPMAN

Saturday, 15th Jan., at 8-30 p.m.
AND
Sunday, 16th Jan., at 3 p.m.
Rates as Usual.

K. V. BHONSLEY,
Proprietor.

Maharastra Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

Saturday, 15th Jan. 1916 at 9 p.m.

SATWAPARIKSHA

Sunday, 16th Jan. 1916 at 3-30 p.m.

TARAMANDAL.

SKATING RINK

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

Friday, 14th January, 1916.

AT 9-30 TO MIDNIGHT.

18 valuable prizes will be presented for Competition.

LADIES

1st For the most Effective Dress.
2nd For the best Advertisement Costume.
3rd For the least Expensive but Effective Dress.
4th For the most Original Costume.
5th For the best Dressed Girl. Under 14 years of age.

GENTLEMEN

1st For the most Original Costume.
2nd For the most Gr tesque Costume.
3rd For the Cheapest Effecti e Dress.
4th For the best Dressed Boy. Under 14 years of age.

Prizes will be given to the Second high st number of Votes in each Competition.

The Rink Buffet will be kept open till midnight on the Carnival Day.

GRAND CONCERT

IN AID OF

THE WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

WAR & RELIEF FUND

on Wednesday, the 26th Jan. at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of

Their Excellencies

THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON

Tickets can be booked at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Esplanade Road, during office hours on week days.

AMUSEMENTS

LOOK OUT SHORTLY FOR

THE BROKEN COIN 55,000 ft.
THE BROKEN COIN 55,000 ft.
THE BROKEN COIN 55,000 ft.

A fascinating story of **"Love and Adventure"** written by

EMERSON HOUGH

in which our favourite Lucille (Miss Grace Cunard takes the leading part.)

AT THE

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.

DON'T MISS SEEING

SALAMBO 8,000 ft. ***To-night***
SALAMBO 8,000 ft. ***To-night***

A Masterpiece of Kinematography.

MATINEE, Friday, 14th Jan. 1916, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Phone 1266.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS.
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT.
CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.

MORIONDO AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS.
MILK CHOCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES.
CHOCOLATE IN TINS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

62 Esplanade Road BOMBAY.

LEATHER BELTING

FOR

MILLS AND GINNING FACTORIES

Try our Genuine durable leather Beltings and Picking Bands.

COMPARE OUR PRICES and MATERIAL.

1" to 2½" Single leather Belting Rs. 2- 8 per lb.
5" to 4" " " " Rs. 2-10 per lb.
5" to 6" " " " Rs. 2-12 per lb.

Chrome leather Picking Bands @ Rs. 2-10 per lb

We are the cheapest because—

(A) These Beltings are light in weight.

(B) These Beltings do not stretch to the extent of imported ones.

These are stuffed with no foreign substance to acquire weight.

SUTOR & Co,

18-20, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents—Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Jan. 13.)

Lieutenant J. E. Monins, 1—4th Battalion the Buffs (East Kent Regiment), to be Political Aide-de-Camp to Political Resident at Aden with effect rom the 22nd December, 1915.

Government Notification notifying that Captain C. G. Oliver, 102nd (King George's Own) Grenadiers, passed on the 14th April 1915, the further examination in Law prescribed by rule 17 in Part I of the rules relating to the appointment and examination of Cantonment Magistrates, is cancelled.

Mr. Kashinath Gurunath Kulkarni, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Athni, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge of Gokak.

Mr. Ramrao Ganpatrao Shirali, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge of Gokak, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge of Athni.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge at Hyderabad.

The furlough granted to Mr. W. B. Manley, District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, is extended by six days.

Mr. Bulchand Parumal to be substantive pro tem. Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests with effect from 7th January 1915 vice Mr. N. E. Shrigley on deputation and to do duty in the Sind Circle.

Staff-Sergeant Herbert Eli Wilkinson, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Bombay P. W. D. to be Sub-Conductor vice Conductor William Henry Tivey, P. W. D. United Provinces, Buildings and Roads Branch, retained supernumerary to the establishment; with effect from the 6th October 1915.

An extension of the privilege leave granted to Mr. J. E. Modi, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations and Taxing Officer, High Court, Bombay, up to the 6th day of February 1916, has been sanctioned.

Mr. Trimbak Purushottam Khare, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Owing to the reduction of the temporary staff sanctioned for the Police Training School the services of the following Probationary Inspectors are dispended with from the 1st January 1916:—Messrs. V. B. Chandrachud, M.A., LL.M., Instructor at the Police Training School and J. R. Kelkar, B.A., LL.B., Probationary Inspector, G. I. P. Railway.

Zymole Trokeys are just the thing for hoarseness. They clear the throat and soothe the irritated membrane. Absolutely harmless. B2

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
	Jan.			Jan.		
Thur.	13	m 4 44	25 4	12	m 11 47	18 4
		6 46a	24 7			
Fri.	14	m 5 35	24 6	14	m 0 17	22 3
		8 28a	25 0		0 51a	18 5
Sat.	15	m 6 41	3 11	15	m 1 59	22 5
		9 31a	25 8		1 50a	18 4
Sun.	16	m 8 1	23 10	16	m 3 17	22 0
		10 12a	26 5		2 40a	17 10
Mon.	17	m 9 12	24 1	17	m 4 8	21 4
		12 43a	27 2		3 22a	17 4
Tues.	18	m 10 10	24 7	18	m 4 44	20 8
		2a 27 9			4 1a	16
Wed.	19	m 10 40	25 1	19	m 5 15	20
		11 40a	28 4		4 38a	16

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise	Sunset	
,,	14 (Friday)	,,	7h. 15m. ,,	6h. 21m
,,	8 (Saturday)	,,	7h. 15m. ,,	6h. 22m
,,	9 (Sunday)	,,	7h. 15m. ,,	6h. 22m
,,	11 (Monday)	,,	7h. 14m. ,,	6h. 18m
,,	12 (Tuesday)	,,	7h. 15m. ,,	6h. 24m
,,	19 (Wednesday)	,,	7h. 15m. ,,	6h. 24m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	5	January	1916	10h. 1-30 a.m.
First Quarter	12	,,	,,	9h. 7-6 a.m.
Full Moon	20	,,	,,	1h. 59-0 p.m.
Last Quarter	28	,,	,,	6h. 5-1 a.m.

Mr. T. O. Foster, F.R.I.B.A., the newly appointed Consulting Architect to the Burma Government in succession to the late Mr. Seton Morris, has assumed charge of his duties.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, help digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues. A 7

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 13.

The disturbance, which has given further light snowfall in Kashmir is now passing away. No precipitation occurred elsewhere.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 13th January 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north and the east Punjab. Day temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi, Ambala and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in east Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere Humidity is in excess in upper Sind but in defect in lower Sind.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Temperature has become normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to remain so. The unsettled conditions have passed out of the reporting area.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 13th of January 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th)	61.1	51.7	98	..	2.10	—4.11
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	76.5	58.4	75	..	0.01	—1.98
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th)	75.4	65.7	58	..	0.27	—0.84
PUNJAB—						
Multan	70.3	44.8	72	..	0.13	—0.26
Rawalpindi	67.8	35.4	64	..	0.10	—1.76
Lahore	70.7	41.3	74	..	0.17	—0.64
Hissar	74.7	41.3	63	..	0.02	..
Ambala	74.7	43.3	65	..	0.28	—1.53
Delhi	72.3	47.0	53	..	0.02	—0.86
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.8	48.5	58	..	0	—0.60
Mainpuri	74.3	47.2	61	..	0.01	—0.89
Jhansi	76.1	48.1	42	..	0.24	—0.37
Cawnpore	73.6	46.7	66	..	0.02	—0.88
Allahabad	73.6	45.3	49	..	0.14	—0.79
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	72.3	42.6	77	..	0	—0.24
Karachi	76.8	61.9	40	..	0	—0.36
Ajmer	73.0	47.2	65	..	0.05	—0.51
Jaipore	76.4	46.0	67	..	0.11	—0.40
Kotah	78.0	52.6	49	..	0	—0.44
Mount Abu	69.8	55.2	36	..	0	—0.46
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.0	52.9	32	..	0	—0.16
Dwarka	84.5	61.2	65	..	0.19	0.11
Veraval	86.6	67.6	57	..	0	—0.40
Rajkot	90.1	55.9	35	..	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	89.2	57.6	63	..	0	—0.32
Suras	91.7	62.0	48	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	90.2	64.4	23	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	91.2	58.3	30	..	0	—0.20
Neemuch	80.9	51.0	45	..	0.06	—0.33
Indore	82.1	48.8	45	..	0.66	0.06
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.5	43.3	64	..	0.15	—0.95
Saugor	75.8	51.5	36	..	0.99	—1.20
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	0.12	..
Khandaw	84.4	49.9	65	..	0.63	—0.24
Akola	85.1	50.3	59	..	1.72	0.33
Amroati	83.8	58.3	35	..	0.45	—0.87
Nagpur	8.17	54.9	43	..	0.16	—1.26
Chanda	83.7	40.2	68	..	0.62	—0.56
Raipur	78.2	51.9	68	..	0.33	—0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.3	51.4	74	..	0.09	—0.43
Ratnagiri	91.7	70.5	39	..	0.81	0.21
Mormugao	85.0	71.6	71	..	0.94	—0.22
Karwar	90.5	68.0	66	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.4	51.3	49	..	0.16	—0.58
Ahmednagar	82.8	53.8	53	..	3.40	2.40
Poona	84.4	53.3	68	..	0.33	—0.72
Sholapur	85.7	60.3	42	..	1.27	—0.16
Bijapur	84.4	56.6	54	..	0.43	—0.76
Belgaum	80.8	57.4	61	..	1.70	—0.15
Ahmedabad	82.7	54.1	48	..	1.82	0.93
Nizamabad (Indur).	83.8	51.7	66	..	0.88	0.11
Hyderabad	80.8	53.7	71	..	0.79	—0.34
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.7	68.0	56	..	3.17	4.33
Calicut	87.3	68.4	72	..	14.29	7.22
Cochin	90.7	71.0	65	..	8.84	0.62
Colombo	87.7	71.1	84	..	27.53	8.55
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.1	66.0	77	..	20.73	14.62
Bellary	83.5	60.5	72	..	7.28	5.18
Cuddapah	87.4	63.8	73	..	9.44	4.89
Madras	86.0	68.8	60	..	21.24	1.76
Bangalore	78.8	56.8	63	..	3.60	0.13
Coimbatore	89.9	62.5	78	..	6.76	2.09
Trichinopoly	86.6	66.3	72	..	12.73	4.83
Negapatam	83.5	75.9	73	..	24.23	—3.45

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 13th January 1916 was 30.237 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 13th January, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..	30·011 Inches.
Temperature of Air	.....	79·6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.....	71·6 ,,
Dew point	.....	68·2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	.....	0·687 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10	.....	0·0 ,,
Maximum Temperature of Air	.....	82·3 ,,
Minimum do.	do	72·7 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	.....	ENE, WNW, N.
Movement of Wind	do do.	150 miles.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12.

Ascot	Penared	Cardiff
Bellview	Churchill	Alexandria
Jan. 13.		
Perla	Ross	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13.

City of Durham	Hoppins	Rangoon
Berbera	Steadman	Rarachi
Amberton	Waring	Dunkirk

The following vessels entered the docks for loading on Thursday:—

Steamer	Tenshin Maru	for	Kobe
,,	Bellview	for	London
,,	Perla	for	London

The following vessels received port clearance on Thursday:—

Steamer	Dilwara	for	Durban

Jan. 13.

S. S. Ascot:—The steamer Ascot, 2,785 tons, Captain E. H. Penared, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Cardiff, which port she left on the 2nd December, with a cargo of coke and rail.

S. S. Bellview:—The steamer Bellview, 2,279 tons, Captain J. Churchill, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Alexandria, which port she left on the 25th December, in ballast.

S. S. Perla:—The steamer Perla, 5,355 tons, Captain W. H. Ross, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, in ballast.

S. S. Amberton:—The steamer Amberton, 3,386 tons, Captain C. Waring, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dilwara:—The steamer Dilwara, 3,459 tons, Captain W. Walker, will sail to-day for Durban, with a general cargo and passengers.

Thursday, 13th Jan. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C.&R. Breynton ..Lightfoot .....W.&A.G.&Co
D.&E. Zavani ....Ookerji .....H. S. Shoostri & Co
F. Tenshin Maru.....Yamazaki.....N. Y. Kaisha
G. Ferrara .....Lewis.....S. W. & Co
K. Bellview.....Churchill.....W. & A. G. & Co.
P. Asturian .....Hilditch .....K. N. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satmnji .....B. S. N. Co
Sabarmati .....B. S. N. Co
Kaveri.....B. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 City of Cairo ...Parker .....K. N. & Co
8 Llandaroed ....Owens.....W. & A. G. & Co
9 Jumna .....Wickman.....W. & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Namur .....Collyer .....P. & O. Co
3. Iyo Maru ....Okamoto.....N. Y. Kaisha
5 Dilwara.....Walker .....M. M. & Co
6 Nairung .....Grant.....T. M. & Co
17 Salsette .....Armitage .....P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ascot.....Penared.....
Flor-de-Diu .....Nacoda.....G. Bhimji
Koweit .....Wilson.....T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Jan. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo (s) 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co.; 9 bales goat hair, V. Oomersee; 61 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 120 bales wool, D. Koondanmall; 1 bale wool, E. Dossa and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Perla (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore, K. Ettlinger and Co.; 21,800 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 38,691 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 9,500 cwts. mowra seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Breynton (s) 14,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 16,872 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Bellview (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore, K. Ettlinger and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Iyo Maru (s) 7 cwts. clove stems, H. Kamroodin; 3 cwts. galnuts, H. Kamroodin; 91 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Iyo Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 300 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

Tensin Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 1,325 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Iyo Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

Tensin Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 382 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 300 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 1,424 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 yards coir matting, Ali Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Tensin Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 800 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Y. K. G. Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 2,575 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 200 bales cotton; H. Surajmal and Co.; 800 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Tensin Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Y. K. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Tensin Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 13.

S. S. Nairang from Rangoon, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—82,753 bags rice, 4,220 cases 49 bales rice goods, 12 pieces ivory, 34 bales blankets, 275 bags seeds.

S. S. Kowlet from Suakin, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—143 bundles M. O. P. shells, 8 bundles empty copper pots, 1 case tortoise shell, 56 cases 6 bundles specie, 1 tin true pearls, 1 bundle rubber tan, 2 bundles rubber tyres, 1 case rubber tubes.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, standing crops during the week ended on the 11th instant were generally in good condition except in parts of Thar and Parkar where they were withering for want of sufficient moisture and in two talukas of Dharwar where they were damaged by blight. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Gujarat, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. The supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and cattle were in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. The supply of water for drinking was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Jan. 12th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	100
" " Imports	35,000
Mid. Americans	8.17
Egyptian F. G. F.	10.95

New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

	Mar 12 51
	July 12.87
New York Official noon call	Mar. 12 52
	July 12.88
New Orleans 10 a.m. —	Mar 12.38
	July 12.84

CLOSING PRICES.

London, Jan. 12th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Jan.	7.96	7.96
Jan.-Feb.	7.96	7.
Feb.-March	7.94	7.
March-April	7.92	7.
April-May	7.87	7.
May-June	7 82	7.
June-July	7.77	7.77
July-Aug.	7.72	7.72
Aug.-Sept.	7.55	7.75
Sept.-Oct.	7 35	7.36
Oct.-Nov.	7.27	7.26
Nov.-Dec.	7 21	7.19
Dec-Jan.	7.15	7.14
Jan.-Feb.	7.10	7.09

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 12th

M. G. Bengal Good	5 85
" " Fully Good	6 00
" " Fine	6 15
" Bhownuggar, Good M.G. ..	6 29
" " Fully " ..	6 44
" " Fine " ..	6 59
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	6.35
" " Fine	6.65
M.G. Broach, "Good"	7.55
" " "Fully Good"	7. 0
" " "Fine"	7.85
" Scinde Good	5 85
" " Fully Good	6.00
" " Fine	6.15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 12.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	30,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Day's Exports to Continent	6.000
Futures at New York, March	12.54
Previous closing price	12,53
Futures at New York, July	12.91
Previous closing price	12.88
Spot Cotton at New York	12.50
Previous price	12.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.19
Previous price	12.19
Futures at New Orleans, March	12.38
Previous price	12.38
Futures at New Orleans, July	12.83
Previous price	12.83
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...	8 1/8
Demand Bills	4.76.50
Silver Commercial Bars	57

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 12th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000:—

Rs.			Rs.
17,000	were allotted	to Calcutta	1,54,000
34 000	" "	to Bombay	
1,03,000	" "	to Madras.	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1/16.
" Bombay at 1-4 1/16.

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta / Bombay } 17% { above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs			Rs.
3,72,000	were allotted	to Calcutta	36,45,000
28,73,000	" "	to Bombay	
8,00,000	" "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 3/32
" Bombay at 1-4 1/16

Min Rate Received: Calcutta / Bombay } 17% { above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
3,43,000	" "	to Bombay	12,01,000
8,58,000	" "	to Madras	

Tenders on Bombay at 1-4 1/16

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta / Bombay } 17% { above thatrate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 50,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,00,000

BILLS on Calcutta Rs. 50,00,000 @ 1 1/32.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 12th.

Bar Silver Spot	27
Closing Tone of Silver:—General Buying	
Chiefly Continent Mint account.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 1/2
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/2
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 1/2

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

A 14

Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
Interest 7 day market loans	4 1/2
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£1,037,000
Earmarked for Egypt	14,00,000

CONSOLS.

London, Jan. 11th.

Consols. 2 1/2 %	58 3/8	Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% nominal	52 1/4	
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loan.	80 1/4	
Government Securities 3%	69 1/4	
Exchan London at Paris Francs	27.84	
Previous Price	27.86	

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 11th.

3 1/2 % 1925—1928..	£ 80 1/2 + 1/2
4 1/2 % 1925—1945..	£ 97 unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 11 h.

WHEAT

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C I. F. Sellers	62
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 92 lbs. C. I. F Sellers	63
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Sellers.	63/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Jan.-Feb, Sellers	65
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs.—January	65

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian / Victorian / New South Wales } Feb. Sellers.	61/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Jan. Feb Sellers.	46/6

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Yellow Sowrai. 416lbs ex-Ship Fu e Basis Jan.-Feb. Nominal.	70
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex Ship Jan.-Feb. Value	84/6
Toria Rapeseed:—Jan Feb, Nominal	66

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Paid.	76/9
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Paid	85

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Hull Buyers.	£14 5-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£113
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£85
Copper Braziers	£122
Yellow Metal	14
Hard Spelter Nominal.	67 1/2
Tin Plates I.C. C ke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£25-0-0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	£5-4-6

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard cure Jan.-Feb.	3/10 1/2
Ceylon Rubber Plantation First latex Crepe Feb.-March.	4/1 to 3/11 1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar are not quoted.

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

The market to-day has ruled quiet with little alteration shown either by shippers or the bazaar to go anything in contracts. Good Jo ri ruled at Rs. 293/4 and has fluctuated about Re. 1 throughout the whole day.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

Good Broach, 293/4.

Fully Good Bengal, 222.

Fully Khamgaum Akola, January 266.

Fully Khamgaum Akola, March 265.

Messrs. PATEL BROS', MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths		Fine	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M G. Broach	..	298/9		293 1/4	Apr 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	220	222 1/2	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	224	..	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	225	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G Khandesh	..	222/3	230	..	"
M. G Mathia	..	..	..	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat		285	..	..	"
M. G Nagpore	..	285	..	..	"
M G Akola Khgm.	..	266 7	..	..	"
Do.	..	266	..	..	Mar. 1916
M. G Dhamangaum Pulgam		..	..	..	..
M. G Oodhwatee	..	..	..	..	..
H G Westerns	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..	..
B G Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange

COMRA, January 15th 1916—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	224	214	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	240	228	221	.. Ready
	..	232	224	.. 25th Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	237	230	.. 25th March
	..	232	215	.. Ready
	..	227	217	.. 25th Jan. 16
	..	232	222	.. 25th March
Chandesh (M.G.)	..	242	230	.. Ready
	..	248	231	.. 25th Jan.'16.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	246	234	.. 25th March
	..	..	248	.. Ready
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	258	.. Ready
Oomra (M G.) (Fair-Staple	..	264	256	.. Ready
Akola-Khgm Karanja (M.G	..	..	..	.. Ready
	..	266	258	.. 25th Jan.'16.
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	265	257	.. 25th March
	..	268	260	.. Ready
	..	269	261	.. 25th Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G	..	272	264	.. 25th March
Veotmal (M.G.)	..	273	265	.. Ready
	..	275	267	.. 25th Jan. 16
	..	277	269	.. Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	278	270	.. 25th Jan. 16
	..	284	276	.. Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	284/5	276	.. 25th Jan.16
	..	284	276	.. Ready
	..	284/5	276	.. 25th Jan 16
Broach (M. G.)	..	285	..	.. Ready
	..	302	..	Feb-March
Mathia (M.G.)	..	301	..	294 1/2 25 Apr.
	..	238	226	.. Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	267 Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	281 Ready
	..	..	..	301 April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	257 "
	..	..	..	281 April/May
(H.G.)	..	..	..	249 "
	..	..	..	274 April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	283 "
	..	..	..	301 April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Saitha Terms, i.e." inclusive of 8 annas per bale of allowance.

RECEIPT OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 12th January, 1916:—

Cotton	15,306 Bales
Wheat	13,524 Cwts
Linseed	3,020 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ...	241 "
Ginjellyseed	6,574 "
Poppyseed	333 "
Groundnuts	11,101 "
Castorseed	1,653 "
Rice	65,510 "
Myrabollams	2,859 "
Cottonseed	30,967 "
Mowraseed	857 "
Gram	9,183 "
Joowar	3,675 "
Barley	2,430 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan 13th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 8 0	6 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 10 0	8 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 6 0	8 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	8 2 0	8 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	44 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts	35 0 0	....
Mowraseed	3 8 0	3 14 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6 12 7 1/2
Linseed May	9 4 0
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41 0 0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Feb.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. Feb.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 5-8d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	192 1/4.
60 d-s Hongkong	142 1/4.
Do. Shanghai	130 1/2.
Do. Yokohama	154 1/2.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-8-0
Australian do.	24-6-0
Bombay do.	22-3 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-0-0
English Dragons	15-3-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	68-3-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

The Cotton Mill Share market continued to be steady to-day with a better inquiry.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares slightly dropped.

Ian mill shares for February delivery Davids closed at Rs. 295.

Esmail kept firm at Rs. 437 1/2.

Mahomed Saleh steady at Rs. 1,045.

Manavli were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,350 to Rs. 1,342 1/2.

Central India Mill shares were placed at Rs. 1,900 in the morning, the rates subsequently declined to Rs. 1,900 but at the close they moved up to Rs. 1,905.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs 505.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares closed unchanged at Rs. 2.5.

Spunk of Mills shares changed hands at Re 625.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 100 1/4. Deferred after touching Rs. 2/3 1/2 closed at Rs. 2/6.

Bombay Steam Ordinary shares kept firm at Rs. 22 1/2.

Currimbhoy were quoted at Rs. 230. Indian Bleaching Rs. 185, Ahmore Malwas at Rs. 240 and Crescent at Rs. 102 1/2.

Bombays moved up to Rs. 660.

Bombays saw mill shares changed hands at Rs. 1.2.

Ahmedabad Prantij Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 100.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 80.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) were quoted at Rs. 96.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

The share market opened without any feature of interest and with a few buyers. Coal shares turned easier, Rameegunge and Bhangora being lower and business all round was on a smaller scale. Jute mill shares were neglected and only a very small trade was reported in Clive and Hamarmatey.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Burrakur 20-8, 20-12; Burra Dhemo 9-12; Damuda 17, 17-4; East India 85; Ghusick 14-10; Gopalchuck 7-8, 7-12; Hurriadah 114; Kuardi 14; Kosoonda 20-2; Lakurka 15-6, 15-10; Minto 32; Nowagnur 14-5, 14-10; Raneegunge 31, 31-4, 30-5; Salton 6-8, 6-12; Sendra 13.10; Sudamdih 4, 4-4; Standard (ord) 27, 27-4; Sutkigin 11-4, 11-8; Tetulmuri 12.4; Union 13-14, 14, 14, 14, 14-4, 14.6.

Jute:—Belvedere (ord) 308, 309, 310; Clive (ord) 118-8, 119, 117; Howrah (ord) 116; Kamarhatty (ord) 338; Kankinarrah (ord) 435; Kelvin (ord) 363, 364; Northbrook (ord) 23-2; Northbrook (pref) 112, 113.

Miscellaneous:—New Ring Mill (pref) 126 to 128.

Government paper 3 1/2 per cent. was quoted a Rs. 79-14 to Rs. 80-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 80-6 to Rs. 80-10.

BANK OF BOMBAY RATE OF INTEREST.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand Loans on Government Paper to 8 per cent.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CHARGE AGAINST A SUBORDINATE JUDGE.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

GOVIND BALWANT LAGHATE V. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was one of the three appeals against the decision of Mr. Garrett, Additional District Magistrate of Ahmednagar. The accused was charged with receiving bribes of a horse, "hamas" and illegal gratifications on different occasions, and was sentenced on the three charges separately to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The sentences to run consecutively.

The facts of this case have been fully reported in these columns when the case came on for hearing on Monday last. The record of the case was very heavy and counsel's arguments lasted more than three days. The Court house was full, the members of the Bar and the public watching the hearing with keen interest.

Their Lordships delivered separate but concurring judgments yesterday in confirming the conviction and sentence passed on the accused.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Batchelor in the course of his elaborate judgment observed that Mr. Davar was certainly competent to withdraw the case against Narayandas, and that the order of discharge against that accused would be good and Narayandas was in this respect a good witness. Further the objection was bad because Narayandas Kanayalal could not be regarded as an accused within the meaning of section 342 (4) C. P. Code. In support of this view his Lordships referred to several cases of the Bombay High Court. The second of the preliminary objections was as to the procedure which turned upon section 343 of the C. P. Code. It was enough for the present purpose to observe that section 343 must in context be limited in some way or other. The section suggested that the rule generally was in favour of admission of the evidence. What weight to be attached was a matter of consideration for the Court. The Indian rule his Lordship thought was certainly not less liberal as to the admission of evidence than the rule prevailing in England. In England it appeared to his Lordship from such authorities as were referred during argument that Narayandas would be held to be a competent witness (see English L. R. p. 89 and Roscoe's Criminal Evidence p. 113). There was nothing in section 343 which rendered Narayandas incompetent and inadmissible as a witness. Their Lordships overruled the preliminary objections raised on the credit of Narayandas's evidence. The preliminary points being thus overruled his Lordship came to the value or worth of Narayandas's evidence. On that point his Lordship quite agreed with the Magistrate to apply the general priciples of law.

RELIABILITY OF EVIDENCE.

Narayandas was an accomplice in the case but in his opinion and he still persisted in that opinion that that witness stood in no worse position than any other accomplice witness. It seemed to him that when all legal precautions had been taken there remained the great question whether the evidence should be believed or not. If after all contemplation the Judge or the Magistrate was convinced that the accomplice evidence was true, due weight must be attached to the same. This process was in conformity with the definition of the word "true" in the Indian Evidence Act. The Magistrate had believed Narayandas after material consideration of all evidence and after making allowance of the weaknesses or infirmity to which such a witness is liable. The story was a long and a somewhat complicated one, which extended over a long period of time. In his Lordship's opinion Narayandas's story answered the tests and satisfied the examination required by law. It was scarcely possible for Narayandas to create such an elaborate scale of evidence. It was not suggested that Narayandas had any motive for bringing a false charge against the officer of the dignity of a First Class Subordinate Judge. Striking corroboration was supplied by the admitted circumstances by the way in which the appellant's carriage was conveyed when the appellant was transferred. His Lordship conceived no reason why Narayandas Malpani should interfere in the transfer of the carriage. The result therefore was briefly that this long story of Narayandas was amply corroborated from other sources. In his Lordship's view the conviction was sustainable without Narayandas's evidence.

BRIBERY OF HORSE HELD PROVED.

His Lordship believed Narayandas. The defence was that the horse was honestly purchased from Narayandas Malpani and not from Narayandas Kanayalal as alleged. Narayandas Malpani appeared to his Lordship a veritable witness as could be seen from his evidence. His Lordship did not believe that a gentleman in position of the accused could have recourse to such a man to find a doctor for his wife. In his Lordship's opinion every step in the defence story involved the violation of the everyday occurrences of human action. He could not believe that the appellant deputed Malpani for buying a horse. He could not believe if he had done so because the appellant would have preserved a receipt of the money which he has paid for the purchase of the horse. It was difficult to believe that a man could pay that amount without taking a receipt. In his Lordship's opinion the punishment was a substantial one but having regard to the gravity of the offence and the extreme difficulty in detecting such cases it was proper and therefore ought to be confirmed.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Messrs. D. A. Khare, Chitale and B. G. Rao appeared for the appellant.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT

NUMERAL AS A TRADE MARK.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSEY MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. v. THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr Justice Macleod.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. Kangu, Mr. J. H. Vakil and Mr. M. C. Setalvad appeared for the appellants.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Stranjman and Mr Jinnah appeared for the respondents.

PLAINTIFFS RIGHT OF EXCLUSIVE USE.

The plaintiffs are manufacturers on a large scale in Bombay. About the year 1904 the plaintiffs started manufacturing a certain quality of twill which they marked with No. 2054, in order the plaintiffs alleged to distinguish their other cloths from that twill underneath the No. 2054 were put numerals ranging from 1 to indicate the shade of the cloth so that black twill cloth pieces would bear the numbers 2051/16, the upper number distinguishing the cloth, the lower the shade. In addition to these numbers plaintiffs' black twill cloth pieces also bore the device of a serpent surrounded by a scroll containing the name of the Empress Mill, the device being woven into the cloth. The defendants were also a company carrying on the business of cloth manufacture in Bombay. In 1911 the defendants put on the market a black twill similar to that of the plaintiffs. On each piece of the defendants' cloth there were affixed two paper tickets, one a coloured one bearing the picture of the sun and the other a white one bearing the name of the defendants and their agents in English and Urdoo. The defendants piece also had their name stamped on the cloth itself. In addition however, to these things the defendants also put on each piece of their cloth the numbers 2051 and 10.

The plaintiffs alleged that the number 2051 though originally used by the plaintiffs to distinguish their twill from their other goods, had in the public mind, particularly in the Punjab, Sindh and North-West Frontier Provinces, where the plaintiffs' cloth had a large sale come to denote the plaintiffs' manufacture so that the cloth was usually asked for by the purchasers as "No. 2051, black twill." The plaintiffs, therefore, claimed that the number had become their trade mark, and they had a right of exclusive use to it. The plaintiffs also contended that the defendants putting the number 2051 on their black twill was calculated to deceive the ordinary purchaser who when he asked for the plaintiffs' cloth by No. 2051 would have the defendants' cloth palmed off upon him. The plaintiffs therefore sought an injunction restraining the defendants from using the number 2051 on their black twill cloth and subsidiary reliefs.

DEFENDANTS' DENIAL OF REPUTATION.

The defendants denied the fact of plaintiffs' cloth having acquired any reputation, as claimed. Their main defence was however, that in the piece goods trade, numbers were indiscriminately used, the same number being used by different mills on the same class of goods. They alleged that these numbers denoted merely the quality of the goods and not that the goods were of any particular manufacture and that, therefore, it was perfectly open to any rival manufacturer to use the same number on his cloth, such use amounting only to a representation that the goods were of a particular quality. The defendants therefore denied the plaintiffs' right to the exclusive use of the number 2051 on their black twill cloth. They further contended that the labels on their cloth were so prominent and made the appearance of a piece of their cloth so very distinct from that of the plaintiffs that there was no possibility of the most ignorant purchaser being deceived into buying the defendant's cloth when he wanted the plaintiffs.

THE INJUNCTION.

Considerable evidence was recorded on commission at Karachi, Amritsar and Peshawar and Mr. Justice Macleod, on the commission and other evidence, came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs' cloth had become known as No. 2051, and that the defendants' use of that number was calculated to deceive the ordinary purchaser and his Lordship therefore granted to the plaintiffs the necessary injunction, an account of the profits made by the defendants and the other reliefs.

From this decision of his Lordship, the defendants appealed, their main contention on appeal being that before the plaintiffs could claim an exclusive right to use an ordinary numeral in the English language, as No. 2051 was they had to establish, first, that that numeral had become associated in the purchasers' mind with the plaintiff's particular manufacture, and, secondly, that the action of the defendants must be such as actually deceives or is calculated to deceive the ordinary purchaser into buying the defendant's goods for the plaintiff's. The defendants contended that the evidence recorded in the suit fell short of proving these two essentials, and the decision of the learned judge could not therefore be supported.

After hearing arguments of counsel their Lordships reserved judgment.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 15TH OF JANUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

546-15.—Jamsedji R & D. Tahilram Gir. dhardas, v. Longin D'Mello and anr, J. A. Valles, Part Heard.

C C 995.15.—Payne & Co, The Bombay Cotton Mafg Co, Ld, & anr, v. Kandas Jamnadas, a firm, Edg G W & Co.

134.15.—Unwalla P & P, Maniram Radhakisson, a firm, v. Tilokchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Mer K & Co.

907-14.—Patell & Ez, Bhagwanji Dayaram, v. Vinayeck Moroba, Khund L & M.

746-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji v. Narayen Daji Vardekar & anr,, G H Dalal, Jeh M & S.

747-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji v. Miya Sidhi Mahomed Sidhi Abdul Aziz Shaikani, G H Dalal.

823-13.—Matu J & M, Alimahomed Fakir-Mahomed, & ors, v. Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latif, & ors, Sm B & Co.

920-15.—Motichand & D, Mohanlal Hemchand, v. Manordas Tribhuwandas, Edg G W & Co.

947-15.—S A Tyabji for a pauper, Dhondu Babu & anr, v. Bhagirathibai, widow, & ors, In Person, Pandia & Co.

938-15.—Little & Co, Lakhmidas Dayalji v. Jethmal Ramdayal, Tyabji D & Co.

912-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Rampartab Ramchand, a firm, v. Vithaldas Monji & anr, Rustomji & G.

957-15.—Motichand & D, Jiwanlal Lukhmichand & Co, a firm, v. Dhanjishaw Dadabhai Chinianai, Purnanand & Co.

724-15.—Captain & V, Fatmabai, widow, v. Kesserbai, widow, Shroff D & D.

1020-15.—Smetham B & Co, Rajaballi Currimbux, v. Alli Saheb Haji Miya Takry, Captain & V.

1083-14.—Captain & V, Radhakison Ramjiwan, a firm, Manalal Rugnath, & ors, Tyyabji D & Co.

310-15.—Little & Co, Aboobucker Abdul Rahim & Co, a firm v. Ramchander Luchminarayena a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

672-15.—Payne & Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla, & anr, Daphtary F & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber Matters for Disposal, List A. (Attorneys).

1289-12.—Khambatta & Co, Jodhraj Snahiram, a firm, v. Harnarayen Salegram, a firm, 5.10-15.

767-12.—Patell & Ezekiel, Kikabhai Rajaally, v. Amanbai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co, 21-12.15.

128.15.—Sabnis & Gore, Jijaba Sakharam Ghogre, v. Ramchandra Kupa, & ors, Judah & Solomon, 10.1-16.

128-01.—Mulji & Tha, Bachoo Harkissondas, v. Khooshaldas Dayabhai, & ors, Jehangir S M & H, Matu J & M, Edg G W & Co, Mulji & Tha, For Direction.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882.—Little & Co, In Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. John Sandars Slater, Official Liquidator, Parties concerned, 14.12-15.

C C 1.16.—Edgelow G W & Co, Chaganlal Vahalchand, v. Abdulla bin Ali Nakhodan, & anr, Daphtary F & D, 6-1.16.

970-15.—Nanu H & Co, Shamrao Vithalrao Kalkundri, v. The National Financing & Comn Corpn Ltd, & anr, Matubhai J & M, 7-1.16.

971.15.—Nanu H & Co, Gopal Mahadev Dorle, v. The National Financing & Comn Corpn Ltd, & anr, Matubhai J & M, 7-1.16.

973.15.—Nanu H & Co, Gangadhar Balkrishna Deshpande, v. The National Financing & Comn Corpn Ltd, & anr, Matubhai J & M, 7-1.16.

961-15.—Nanu H & Co, Shrinivas Venkatesh Kowjalgi, v. The National Financing & Comn Corpn Ltd, & anr, Matubhai J & M, 8.1-16.

1021-15.—Tyebji D & Co, Hirachand Khubchand v. Raichand Lallubhai, & ors, Daphtary F & D, 10.1-16.

C C 18-16.—Crawford B & Co, Edulji Hormasji Saklatwalla, v. Bai Keeserbai, widow, & ors, Wadia G & Co, 10.1-16.

1450-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Mahomedally Allibhoy Kachwalla, v. Vithal Govind Raja, Jamsetji R & D, 13-1.16.

O S 1383.15.—Hiralal & Co, Gordhandas Gopalji & anr, v. Purshotam Ratansey, Jehangir S M H, 2 12-15.

O S 1387-15.—Malvi H M & R, Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi, v. The Advocate General of Bombay & ors, 3-12.15.

List B. (Counsel).

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899.—Sabnis & Gore, Abdul Razak Sardar Badlisahib, Petitioner, v. Ismail Peermahomed, & ors, Respondents, Ragh N & Co, F P Pavri, Notive 8 6-15.

A G 1.14.—Ardasir H D Co, Messrs P Nasserwanji & Co, a firm v. The S. S. "Wartenfels," E F Nicholson, For revise of taxation.

218-15.—Little & Co, Vaiungji Gajaji & Co, a firm, v. Thakar Harjiwan Virji Bengali, Mulji & Tha, 6-1 16.

Suit for hearing and final disposal. (in Court).

Long Cause.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt, & ors, Payne & Co Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V, Raghavaya N & Co., Bhai Shankar R. & G Tyabji D. & Co., Little & Co., Malvi H M & R.

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. C 9

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ASSAULT ON A HOTEL MANAGER.

TAXI OWNER FINED RS. 50.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. P. H. Adams, a taxi-cab owner, charged Mr. Charles Stengler, General Manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel and Green's Restaurant, on the Apollo Bunder, with insult: Mr. Stengler brought a counter case against Mr. Adams, in which he charged him with assault.

Mr. P. Godinho with Mr. De Souza appeared for Mr. Adams and Mr. N. B. Saher represented Mr. Stengler.

It was alleged by Mr. Adams that he took a party to Green's Restaurant on Christmas Eve and after partaking of refreshments he asked the waiter for a bottle of wine. The waiter went to bring it, but returned and asked Mr. Adams for an advance. Mr. Adams seeing Mr. Stengler sitting at a table complained that this was not in accordance with the practice, but Mr. Stengler, he alleged, took no notice of this, and there was some attraction when he called Mr. Adams a Jew and some other names.

Mr. Stengler denied having used any insulting language.

In his cross-examination Mr. Adams admitted that he struck Mr. Stengler under grave provocation.

After hearing Mr. Adams' witnesses, the Magistrate, holding that there was no evidence as to the insult alleged, discharged the accused.

The Court then took up the counter case by Mr. Stengler when he deposed that on the day in question he was in the grill-room when Mr. Adams came up to him and asked him for drinks at once. Mr. Stengler asked him to wait for a while as there was a rush of guests. Mr. Adams then said: "Why don't you look after your work properly, you swine" and immediately after that struck him on the face and head with his fists. Mr

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

Annual Dance of the Grenico Portugues, Skating Rink.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's presidential address before Students' Union, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, Jan. 16.

Kshatriya Social Union, Opening Address of New Session by Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar on "Sectarian Institutions their uses and limitations," Hira Baug, 4 p.m.

Society of our Lady of Piety of Mazagon: Thanksgiving Service in the Church of our Lady of Glory, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 17.

Ladies' Branch of National Indian Association, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's readings from her poems, Mrs. Stringfellow's Residence, Napean Sea Road, 5-30 p.m.

Teachers Association of Bombay: Prof. A. C. L. Wilkinson's lecture on "A comparison between Euclid and Modern School Geometry", 6 p.m. (S. T.)

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m., Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath and Cinema.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

CRAIG—On the 13th January, at Wellington House, Apollo Bunder, Minna the dearly beloved wife of G. G. Craig.

MODY.—Jeejeebhoy Edalji Mody son-in-law of Mr. D. N. Dady, died yesterday at 5 p.m. at his residence, Jairaj Bag, Warden Road. Funeral ceremony will commence at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding,

January, 14.

Embarkation.—Troops are detailed for duty during January as follows:—

To-day January 14th B and D Troops, Alexandra Dock Jetty End at 7 a.m.

31st January, A and C Troops.

Parade.—A Troop will parade to-day Friday 14th at the Riding School at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddle, rifle and sword.

Riding School.—Daily for the Recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m. under Captain H. J. Wallis (I.A.)

Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for A Troop on Sunday morning 16th inst. The Troop leader will arrange for 8 members to attend. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 7-5 a.m.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bom. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. E. Cadell, C.I.E. Commanding.

January 14.

318. Range.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Casuals of any Company on all Thursday mornings, instead of Wednesdays in January, and on Sundays, 23rd and 30th. It will be reserved for Officers on Sunday, January 16th.

Officers Commanding Companies who can arrange for parties of 8 men to attend the range on any one day should apply to Headquarters for a special day to be allotted to them.

All those who have not completed musketry must attend during January. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Jan. 13.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor. Commanding.

No. 12—Duties.

Duties for the ensuing week:—

Orderly Sergt. No 1 Company Sgt. A. A. Spilling.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sgt. H. T. Binks.

No. 13—Parades.

Saturday 15th instant at 7 a.m. 6" B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

No. 21—Active Service.

Volunteers are required for Active Service with Volunteer Artillery Battery I. E. F. "D". Members of the Corps and other Volunteers must apply personally at the Corps Office Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 12 noon up to 12 noon on Friday the 14th January, 1916.

No. 22—Mechanical Transport.

Motor Car and Lorry Drivers and Mechanics are required for serice overseas.

Terms of Service may be had on application at Headquarters.

B. V. A. Rifle Association:—

There will be a Spoon Shoot at Colaba, British Infantry Range, at 7-30 a.m. on 16th instant. Distances 200, 300 and 500 yards.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2/Lieut., B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master commencing at 6 p.m.

March—"Viblungen" ..... Wagner
Overture—"Light Cavalry" ..... Suppe.
Valse—"Happy Day's" ..... Pierrev
Exerpts from—The Ballet Egyptien ..... Lingini
Intermezzo—Liebestraum ..... Blon
Melodies from—The Dancing Mistress ..... Monckton
Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms.

HOMEWARD MAILS,

The P. and O. S. S. Malwa which left Bombay on the 9th ultimo arrived in London on Wednesday the 12th instant. All well.

KSHATRIYA SOCIAL UNION.

The opening address of the new session will be delivered by Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar, Advocate on "Sectarian Institutions, their uses and limitations" at the Hira Baug, on Sunday next, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Front seats will be reserved for ladies.

HIGH COURT SUMMER VACATION.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed for the annual Summer Vacation from Monday the 17th April to Sunday the 11th June 1916, both days inclusive. The Registrar's office will be open daily from 11-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Standard Time) during the vacation, except on Good Friday, Saturdays and close holidays.

TIRED OF HIS LIFE

The Acting Coroner held an enquiry yesterday morning on the body of one Mangaldas Vibhukhandas, a Hindu aged 25.

The deceased was living in the Cathedral Street in a boarding house and was suffering from an incurable disease. On Wednesday morning he was found lying on the footpath unconscious and foaming from the mouth and it was ascertained in the hospital, where he was removed, that he was suffering from the effects of opium. It was proved that he had taken four annas worth of opium.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 8th instant occurred as follows.—Bombay City 6, Kaira District 1 Surat Town and Port 49, Kalyan Port 3, Other places in Thana District 1, Nasik District 185, Satara District 124 Poona Town 18, Other places in Poona District 72, Sholapur Town 124, Other places in Sholapur District 444, Kolaba District 5, Belgaum District 200 Hubli Town 24, Other places in Dharwar District 109, Bijapur District 274, Kanara District 1 Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 255, Satara Agency 7, Akalkote State 66, Bijapur Agency 15 and Satara Agency 6. Total 2,019

WORKMAN ELECTROCUTED

The Acting Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of one Genoo Ganga.

The deceased along with some other workmen was removing old paint from the Colaba Section roof on Wednesday afternoon and was caught by the live electric wire which ran across the middle of the roof. The deceased began to move in spasms on account of the electric shocks, and on the workmen giving the alarm the current was at once switched off and the deceased released, who had by that time died. The deceased was wearing a silver armlet and it must have come into contact with the live wire which worked the fans and motors in the station. The workmen had been warned against touching the wire.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 13th.

Estimated Sales 10,000
Total Imports .. .. —

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.	
Jan.	7.96	8.01	
Jan.-Feb.	7.96	8.01	
Feb.-March	7.94	7.99	
March-April	7.91	7.96	+5
April-May	7.87	7.92	
May-June	7.82	7.87	
June-July	7.77	7.82	
July-Aug.	7.72	7.78	+6
Aug.-Sept.	7.55	7.61	
Sept.-Oct.	7.36	7.41	
Oct.-Nov.	7.26	7.31	
Nov.-Dec.	7.19	7.24	+5
Dec.-Jan.	7.14	7.19	
Jan.-Feb.	7.09	7.14	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 53/6
" " Mutton Tallow .. 56/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction .. Strong

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Sellers 62
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Sellers 63
Wheat F. A. Q. Red. Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I. F. Sellers 63/6

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. 65/6
Barletta Russo—62! lbs—January 65/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } Feb. Sellers. 61/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Jan.-Feb. Nominal 48

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis. Jan.-Feb. Nominal. 70
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Value 84/6
Toria Rapeseed, Jan.-Feb. Nominal 66

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan-Feb. Hull Buyers £ 14-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper £113
Standard Copper G M.B. £35
Copper Braziers £122
Yellow Metal 14
Hard Spelter nominal. 67½
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool 18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G O.B. 4% F O B. Liverpool £25-0-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie £ 5-4-6

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard cure Jan.-Feb. 3/9
Ceylon Rubber Plantation First latex Crepe Feb.-Mar. 3/9½ to 3/10½

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 12th.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. 77

London, Jan. 12.

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris, Francs 27.84
Previous Price 27.84

WAR LOANS.

3½% 1925—1928 ..... £89 5/8
Previous Price 89½
4½% 1925—1945 ..... 97 1/8
Previous Price 97
Consols 2½% 59
Previous Price 58¾
Rupee Paper 3½% 52½
Previous Price 52½
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)... 80¾
Previous Price 80¾
Government Securities 3% 69¼
Previous Price 69¼

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

UNIVERSITY HONOUR DAY.

The following is the programme of the proceedings of the Special Convocation to be held on Friday, the 28th January, at 4-30 p.m. to confer the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji:—

Members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library by 4 p.m.

Visitors are requested to be in their seats in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University not later than 4-20 p.m.

At 4-30 p.m. the Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows will enter the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when all present will *rise and remain standing* until the Chancellor has taken his seat.

The Chancellor and Fellows having taken their seats, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor, will present Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to the Chancellor and pray for his admission to the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

The Chancellor will admit Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to the Degree of Doctor of Laws and will address the Convocation.

The Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

Retiring Procession.—The assembly will *rise and remain standing* until the retiring Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows has left the Hall.

MEETING O THE SENATE.

The Annual Meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay will be held on Saturday, the 29th January at 5-45 p.m.

After the conferring of degrees, the biennial election of the Registrar and the annual election of three members of the Board of Accounts will follow.

Mr. W. H. Sharp has given intention of his intention to move the adoption of the report of the Joint Examination Board Committee.

After the conclusion of the business of the annual meeting, the remaining items of the agenda of the meeting held on the 10th instant, will be considered.

SOCIAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In these days of Social Reform while the whole India and particularly the educated portion of it is clamouring for the end of the Caste System, etc., is it not a pity that the educated people of Kathiawar are holding themselves in the background? Many of them preach reforms, even encourage some persons to be scapegoats and then very often desert them.

Very recently an incident of the nature has occurred. Mr. H. N. Goslia, M.A., LL.B., the Deputy Assistant Political Agent at Rajkot, has tried his best to defy his caste and as a practical proof of the same, he has given away in marriage two of his daughters to two millionairs of Bombay belonging to other sections of the Bania community. On the former occasion, when he was led to break his caste regulations, he was reduced to such a pitiable state that he could not but surrender to the caste and paid a penalty in the shape of a fine. Now again he has taken a very bold step of defiance but the very friends (his caste brethren), who used to encourage him on dinner tables have proved traitors in the Camp, except perhaps two or three of them.

Now, sir, what a pity it is to be left alone in such a state and how can the Reform movement be strengthened when the very educated and advanced people beat such a masterly retreat. At present the practical reformer has to cry in the wilderness and say to himself "Save me from my friends." But under any circumstances the Reform movement must make progress, so long as there are even a few persons like the stalwart Social Reformer, Mr. Gosalia, prepared to make any sacrifices and bear all the consequences that may ensue.

I hope the educated lip reformers will not play such dodges very often because the Reform movement will be better off without such traitors in the Camp.

May I not suggest that the Bombay leaders of Social Reform may extend their work towards Kathiawar which is making good progress in education but is still a very backward province so far as the Social Reform movement is concerned.—Yours, etc.,

MEHTA.

Bombay, Jan. 13, 1916.

KARACHI MERCHANT KILLED AT FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 13.

The "Daily Gazette" announced that Captain E. F. B. Wyatt, late senior Assistant Manager of Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Company of Karachi, has just been killed in action in France. Mr. Wyatt was on furlough in England when the war broke out and being an active member of the Karachi Artillery Volunteers he volunteered for active service and was enlisted in the ranks of the City Battalion of the King's Liverpool Regiment and soon afterwards received a commission in the 2nd South Lancashire Fusiliers. He proceeded to the front in the autumn of 1914 and passed two winters in the trenches and was twice wounded. He was promoted to Captain last autumn and placed in command of a group of machine guns. When in Karachi Mr. Wyatt was Honorary Secretary of the Amateur Dramatic Club and of the local branch of the British Empire League and of the Boat Club, and it is recalled that at one regatta he won the "sculls" and rowed in the winning "pairs" and "fours" all in the same afternoon. His horse Abdullah won the point to point race in 1913. He was Vice-Consul for Norway and only a few weeks ago married Miss Ward, a sister-in-law of Mr. Hudson lately Collector of Karachi.

BOMBAY WAR FUND.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The concert of Indian Music given last night at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, in aid of the War Relief Fund and the Philharmonic Society of Western India and under the patronage of Lord and Lady Willingdon, proved a highly successful function. A distinguished and appreciative audience was present, among those that attended the concert being, in addition to their Excellencies, Sir Basil Scott, Sir John Heaton, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Captain Huddlestone, the Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Burns, Fr. Goodier, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Mackichan, Mr. Nelson Fraser and a number of other ladies and gentlemen, both European and Indian. The concert was held under the auspices of the Philharmonic Society. Before the programme of music was commenced Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar in a few introductory words explained the main objects of the Philharmonic Society. In expressing the gratitude of the Society to their Excellencies for the sympathy shown by them, Sir Narayan observed that Indian music had suffered for centuries from neglect and owing to its surroundings, but signs were not wanting that this state of things was going to be remedied. The Philharmonic Society and societies like it were now showing that Indian music is based on the same natural laws as western music and is capable of the same progress as western music is. Sir Narayan announced at the concert that H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda had shown his practical sympathy with the objects of the Society by contributing Rs 1,000 to its funds.

The first item in the musical programme was then given by a boy pupil of Khan Sahib Abdul Karim Khan. It consisted of "jaltarang" or music produced on small basins of china filled with water by means of strokes with two thin sticks. The boy showed extraordinary dexterity in the handling of the instruments and production of music. The next item was given by Khan Sahib Abdul Karim himself, who is one of the most accomplished musicians of the day on this side of India. He gave two songs, one a "Khyal" in Raga Vasant, and the other a "Pada" in Raga Sarfada. Both were rendered in the most entrancing manner and drew from the audience repeated cheers. Next a song illustrative of Raga Kedargoula was given by the brothers Laxmanrao and Sakharamrao Ketkar, who were accompanied by Mr. Savkar on the violin. The song is designated as a "Kriti" in the Karnatic system of music. Another song of the "Drupad" type in Raga Hindol, followed next, the same being rendered by Sangit-Ratna Zakruddinkhan Mulajim, Durbar musician to the Maharana of Udeypore. After this another performance of "Jaltarang" followed. Before the audience dispersed, "God save the King" rendered in the vernacular, was sung by pupils from the Chikitsak Samooha and other members of the musical party.

CONCERT IN AID OF WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF FUND.

The Concert given on December 6th last at the Royal Opera House in aid of the Bomanji Dinsha Petit Parsi General Hospital having proved such an artistic and financial success, a second concert is being arranged and will be given on January 26th at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Town Hall in aid of "The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund."

The following ladies and gentlemen have again kindly given their services, so a strong programme may be looked for in aid of this excellent charity:—Miss Violet Frampton, Mr. James McGrath, Mr. Tennyson Cole, Miss F. Mulla-firoze, Mrs. J. C. Chandabhoy, Miss P. F. Patuck, Miss M. C. Jehangir, and the double Pianoforte Quartette of eight Parsi ladies.

The concert will be given under the patronage and in the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Booking is now open and the plan can be seen and seats reserved at Messrs. Marcks & Co., who have kindly undertaken all arrangements free of charge.

RANGOON P. D. V.'S GIFT.

PRESENTATION OF PORTABLE ELECTRIC SEARCHLIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan 13.

The Electrical Engineering Company of the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers are presenting the Government with a portable electric searchlight mounted on a motor vehicle for use on active service or whatever use the military authorities might wish to put it to. The cost is estimated at Rs. 6,000. The same Company is contemplating the development of a telephone and field telegraph section.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks of plague, with no deaths and five cases of small-pox were reported in Bombay on Wednesday. Two of the plague attacks occurred in Umarkhadi and one in Byculla. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 85 as compared with 51 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 96 of 1914. Out of 2,903 rats caught on Wednesday, 26 were found to be infected.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

A "First Aid Class" was organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association at their premises in Princess Street in September last and the students were examined by Dr. J. A. Turner and Dr. Shroff on Monday and the following were declared successful:—Messrs. N. D. Billimoria, E. E. Rodrigues, F. H. Driver E. Rozario, Ardesar Pestonji, Cursetji Ardesar, S. R. Bhagwat, G. D. Rane, and G. M. Dandekar.

A meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Punjab Legislative Council will be held at the Civil Secretariat on Wednesday, the 19th instant, to consider the draft Financial Statement for the province.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Soultline 9-12, Dersingham 9-10, Madrina 9-8, Pretty Good Sort 9-7, Matchless Maud 9-4, Premiere 9-4, Ute 8-9, Athlete (late Stiff Neck) 8-2 Drill Mistress 8-0, Motor Wrap 7-13, Corridor 7-13, Smirk 7-7, Forfeit 7-7, Partial Eclipse 6-12, St. Alban 6-10, Pension 6-4, North 6-1.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Singer 9-12, Abdul Malik 9-6, Sparrow Hawk 9-0, Purity 8-12, Beyrut 8-9, Mexico 7-13, Money Gold 7-12, Terror 7-5, Longboat 7-3.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Black Hussar 9-4, Solar Star 9-3, Ajax 9-2, Royal Court 9-2, Makbul 9-0, Harry Johnson 8-11, Malayeb 8-7 Bhatty Chief 8-6, Ajmer 8-6, Burg 8-5, Pasha 7-12, Powerful 7-11, Minerva 7-11 Section 7-4, Khedavi Miseer 7-4.

THE CHURCH GATE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Abdul Malik 9-10, Baloz 9-5, Wellington 8-11, Young Majub 8-10, Polish 8-7, Hidalgo 8-6 Zoolphokarr 8-4, Dhaidan 7-12, Saidan 7-10, Ace of Hearts 7-8.

THE POWAI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Jawan 9-7 Red Flag 9-7, Lord Satu 9-5, Hurchan 9-4, Red Cross 9-3, Engine 9-2, Cyprus 9-2 Quality 9-0, Saood 8-12, Flying Machine 8-7 Triumph 8-4, Columbus 7-12, Galloping Lad 7-12, Jemadar 7-11, Present 7-11, Subeh Pasha 7-9, Cardiff 7-9, American Spot 7-8 Monaco 7-7, Hongkong 7-6.

THE POWAI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Pharoah 9-6, England 9-4, Aircraft 9-1 Crescent 9-0, Paradise 9-0, Tawdry 9-0, Active 8-13 Safi 8-12, Arabian Consul 8-12, Guldasta 8-10, Defender 8-3, Shatra 8-3, Pepul 8-0, British Consul 8-0, Tawakul 8-0 Royal Duke 7-10, Alman 7-10, Beaver 7-5, Ladakh 7-2.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. yesterday.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Dersingham 9-10, Madrina 9-8, Pretty Good Sort 9-7, Ute 8-9, Athletic (late Stiff Neck) 8-2 Drill Mistress 8-0, Motor Wrap 7-13, Smirk 7-7, Forfeit 7-7, Pension 6-4.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Singer 9-12, Abdul Malik 9-6, Purity 8-12, Beyrut 8-9, Mexico 7-13 Money Gold 7-12, Terror 7-8, Longboat 7-3.

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Solar Star 9-3, Makbul 9-0, Harry Johnson 8-11, Malayeb 8-7, Bhatty Chief 8-6 Ajmer 8-6, Burg 8-5, Pasha 7-12, Section 7-4, Khedavi Miseer 7-4.

THE CHURCH GATE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight)

Abdul Malik 9-10 Baloz 9-5, Wellington 8-11, Young Majub 8-10, Polish 8-7, Kidalgo 8-6, Dhaidan 7-12, Saidan 7-10, Ace of Hearts 7-8.

THE POWAI PLATE.—Division I. Distance 6 furlongs.

Red Flag 9-7, Lord Satu 9-5 Red Cross 9-3, Engine 9-2, Quality 9-0, Saood 8-12, Flying Machine 8-7, Triumph 8-4, Columbus 7-12 Galloping Lad 7-12, Present 7-11, Subeh Pasha 7-9, Cardiff 7-9, American Spot 7-8 Monaco 7-7, Hongkong 7-6.

THE POWAI PLATE.—Division II.

England 9-4, Aircraft 9-1, Crescent 9-0, Paradise 9-0 Active 8-13, Safi 8-12, Guldasta 8-10, Defender 8-3, Shatra 8-3, Pepul 8-0, British Consul 8-0, Tawakul 8-0 Royal Duke 7-10, Alman 7-10, Beaver 7-5, Ladakh 7-2.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA C. C V MAHARAJA OF [ ]TORE'S XI.

This cricket match was played on the Maharaja of Nattore's ground at old Ballygunge on Sunday last, when the visitors lost by 40 runs:—

Appended are the scores:—

CALCUTTA.

G. C. Webster c K. Roy, b Sempre	2
A. H. Wardley, b Shanker	25
Major Cook, b Shanker	20
D. D. Storrar, c Langrana, b Shanker	0
A. B. Blaxland, c Vithal b Shanker	28
J. R. Farquharson run out	28
M. R. Quin run out	6
D. S. McClure, b Shanker	22
H. B. Turtle c Langrana, b Shanker	4
J. F. Lowman, not out	1
P. L. Faulkner b Sempre	0
Extras	10
Total	146

NAT ORE.

L. Semper c Farquharson, b Lowman	73
Yusuf Beg, b Storrar	3
S. Shanker, b Storrar	25
P. Vithal, c Lowman, b Storrar	33
K. Roy, b Wardley	19
Nazir Hoosain, c Farquharson, b Lowman	6
Maharaj-Kumar, c Blaxland b Lowman	4
R. Roy, b Lowman	2
Purshottam c and b Wardley	6
Langrana not out	0
Raju b Wardley	0
Extras	15
Total	190

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

MR. A J. ROBERTS'S SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION.

To-night Mr. A. J. Roberts concludes his wireless demonstrations at the Excelsior. At the 6-30 performance he is giving a special demonstration to the students of the St. Xavier's College when he will impart his great store of wireless knowledge to them. Mr. Roberts extends his invitation to all Science Students and his apparatus will be placed at the disposal of any one interested between 6-30 and 8 p.m. both before and after the performance. It is a great pity that this priceless advantage has not been taken before and that the visit of such a well known scientist who has been honoured by the Admiralty Board of Inventions and War Office was not made an occasion for extending the knowledge of the wireless science among our scholastic community.

The plague mortality in India during the week ending January 8th stood at 5,777 against 7,624 seizures. Bombay Presidency and Sind had 2,022 deaths, Bengal Presidency 7, Behar and Orissa 369, the United Provinces 1,530, the Punjab 48, Burma 222, the Central Provinces 688, Mysore State 241, Hyderabad State 571, Central India 66, and Kashmir 15.

LAWN TENNIS IN CALCUTTA.

ENTRIES FOR BENGAL PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following are the entries for the Bengal Presidency Lawn Tennis Championship tournament which commences on the 18th instant.

There are thirty-one entries for the Men's Singles and sixteen for the Ladies Singles. Seventeen pairs are competing for the Men's Doubles, while thirteen couples are down for the Mixed Doubles. The following are the entries:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

C. Carroll, Z. Shimidzu, J. Newton, G. M. Gregory, N. S Subramanian, C. O. Fink, S. Azhar Yusoof, S. Anwar Yusoof, Kassim Abdulla, Ismail Abdulla, G. P. Chesney, E. M. Atkinson, C. M. D. Murray, N. H. Y. Warren, A. W. Shallow, L. S. Deane, R. Drury Davies, W. Dyer, J. Fitzpatrick, C. O. Walker, H. J. D. Stowe, N. B. Deane, D. L. Morgan, H. E. Myers, E. G. Bisseker, A. L. Hosie, H. Smith, G. Mackenzie, A. D. Cox, J. B. Hodgson and J. Naug.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Z. Shimidzu and M. Leo; E. Vaughan and J. Newton; G. M. Gregory and J. Watkins; C. C. Fink and F. Delanoo Geroude; S. Azhar Yusoof and S. Anwar Yusoof; E. M. Atkinson and L. S. Deane; Hon. Justice C. P. Beachcroft and C. Carroll; N. H. Y. Warren and Hon. H. H. Green; A. W. Shallow and F. N. Warden; Major M. S. H. Sitwell and J. J. Floyd; H. J. D. Stowe and A. L. Hosie; D. L. Morgan and A. N. Otter; A. B. Rosser and H. E. Myers; E. G. Bisseker and R. Drury Davies; H. Smith and C. Smith; W. Dyer and G. Harris; and J. B. Hodgson and J. A. Haskell.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Miss McNaught, Mrs. Leslie Jones, Mrs. Berthoud, Mrs. Roger Wilson, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Gatmell Mrs. K. H. Thomson, Mrs. W. G. Collins, Miss K. Dalrymple, Mrs. J. Donald, Mrs. J. J. B. Young, Mrs. Cosserat, Mrs. J. Morrison, Miss J. F. Field, Mrs. E Keays and Mrs. Robertson.

MIXED DOUBLES.

C. Carroll and Miss McNaught (holders); A W Shallow and Mrs. E. H. Berthoud; E. M. Atkinson and Mrs. Leslie Jones; L. S. Deane and Mrs. Lamond Walker; R. Drury Davies and Mrs. Keays; M. Jacomb Hood and Mrs. J. J. B. Young; N. B. Deane and Mrs. Marshall; P. W. Newson and Mrs. Robertson; R. W. Williamson and Mrs. R. S Thompson; H. E. Myers and Mrs. Ewing; E. G. Bisseker and Miss A. N. Otter; F N. Warden and Miss Warden; A. D. Cox and Mrs. Alexander.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

A long and very interesting game was seen yesterday afternoon when Mrs. England and Mrs. Reynolds proved equal to the big allowance they made Mrs. Reid and Mrs. McPherson, though at first this seemed improbable.

In the opening set both the former made many mistakes with soft chances and sent their drives out of the back lines. The second, however, saw them settle down, and with hard, low swinging shots up and across the court they had the upper hand. Although they continued to go outside the back lines, they were more consistent in the third and won eventually by a good margin after being three-all.

Mrs. Reid played a strong game, and was particularly good in the opening stages. Both she and Mrs. McPherson kept their opponents well back and got up well many stinging returns. They, however, lasted less well than the others and their returns began to lack strength. Though against them, the last few games were well contested.

Score:—

Mrs. England and Mrs. Reynolds, —15-4, beat Mrs. McPherson and Mrs. W. Reid, plus 4/6; 2-6, 6-4, 6-3.

MR. BEATSON BELL AS A STOCKER.

EXPERIENCES RELATED IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

In the course of his speech in the Bengal Legislative Council yesterday on the Bengal Smoke Nuisances Amendment Bill, the Hon. Mr. Beason Bell, Member of Bengal Executive Council, described his experiences as an amateur stoker on a vessel. He said that the difficulty in connection with the Bill related to the position of various steamship companies. Here he took the opportunity of spending a night on a steamer and taking part in the work of stoking. He wished to thank Lord Carmichael for affording him that opportunity and also to express his sense of obligation to Captain Monroe of S. S. Dunera, Mr. Duncan, the Chief Engineer, and the Serang and the stokers, because he spent an extremely interesting night on board. After what he had seen he had come to the conclusion that the Bill was by no means an unreasonable one. He and his colleagues thought that it might be possible to arrive at a noncontentious decision. It would be most unfortunate at a time of war if it ended in a controversy. It was quite possible that they might see their way clear to recast the Bill so as to lubricate the wheels of administration with little of the oil of democracy. In other words they might be able to modify the structure of the Act to make it no longer necessary to have an official majority on the Smoke Nuisances Board. He would suggest that with a view to arriving at an unanimous conclusion it should be postponed until the next meeting of the Council.

This proposal was accepted without discussion

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All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Where Retrenchment is Needed	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	3, 5, 7, 8 & 9
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji	5
Bombay War Fund	5
Salaries of Municipal Clerks	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Coonoor Abduction Case	8
Indian Science Congress	9
Taxation of Railway Property	9
Finance of the War	10
Sequel to Thana Common Safe Case	10
Agriculture in the Presidency	10
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	4
CORRESPONDENCE	5 & 8
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
THE WEATHER	3
SHIPPING	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, January 14, 1916.

WHERE RETRENCHMENT IS NEEDED.

We have of late heard very much of economy and retrenchment. Before the war the most frequent plea of the Government for postponing indefinitely, if not rejecting altogether, any proposal for the advancement of the condition of the people was that of insufficiency of funds. During the war we have seen that not only is progress stopped, but that a policy of undue and harmful retrenchment has been followed in that department of public activity, namely, education, the regular working of which alone can ensure the healthy development of a people, and in which false economy is more fatal than in any other department. After the war India, along with almost every other country in the world, will be confronted with the necessity of husbanding her resources to a far greater degree than is necessary at the present moment. During the pre-war days if there was one branch of public expenditure in which reduction was urged, more imperatively and with greater reason in the interests of the country by all those, whether Indians or Englishmen, who had those interests at heart, it was that on the administration of the country. The necessity for the reduction has gained strength by the conditions created by the war and will gain an irressitible strength after the war. But all these years these arguments have fallen on deaf ears, so much so that even during the war, while Government have constantly been, on the one hand, preaching the need of economy in expenditure on measures which vitally affect the people, they have, on the other hand, in not a few cases, been adding to the already heavy burden of the cost of administration by affording greater pecuniary advantages to many of their officers. That India is one of the poorest countries in the world is admitted by all competent observers. But that her administration is the costliest is not so often realized,—though the fact has, again and again, been demonstrated by those who have made comparative studies of conditions obtaining in different countries in the world.

A fresh light is thrown upon this chapter of the political history of modern India by an article in the current number of the "Modern Review" from the pen of Lala Lajpat Rai, who brings home the importance of the matter by a detailed comparison of salaries paid to Indian administrators with those paid to men in similar positions in Great Britain, the United States of America and Japan. He demonstrates conclusively, by quoting facts and figures, that, though India is one of the poorest countries in the civilized world, the annual average income of an Indian being only £2 (10 dollars of American money and 20 Yen of Japanese,)—according to the official estimate made in Lord Curzon's time,—the administration is the costliest, not only in respect of the Central Government but also in that of the Provincial Governments with their several departments. Lala Lajpat Rai begins by pointing out that, although the exchange value of the Indian rupee is equal to 33 cents of American money and about 66 Yens of Japanese money, (i.e., the American dollar is equal to Rs. 3 and the Japanese Yen is equal to Rs. 1½), the economic value of the rupee, judged from the prices of the necessaries of life and from the wages of labour, is about equal to that of the American dollar and the Japanese Yen. Now, beginning from the top, the President of the United States of America, who ranks with the great royalties of the world in position, gets a salary of 75,000 dollars or Rs. 2,25,000 without any allowances, the Japanese Prime Minister gets 12,000 Yen or Rs. 18,000, while the Viceroy of India gets Rs. 2,50,800 besides a very large amount in the shape of allowances. The Cabinet Ministers of the United States and of Japan get a salary of 12,000 dollars (Rs. 36,000) and 8,000 Yen (Rs. 12,000) each respectively, whereas the members of the Viceroy's Council get Rs. 80,000 each. In the whole Federal Government of the U. S. A., where the cost of living is high, there are only three offices which carry a salary of more than 8,000 dollars (Rs. 24,000) a year,—the President of the Navy Board who gets Rs. 40,000, the Solicitor-General who gets Rs. 30,000 and the Assistant Solicitor-General who gets Rs. 27,000. All other salaries range from 2,100 dollars (Rs. 6,300) to 8,000 dollars (Rs. 24,000) a year. In Japan the officials of the Imperial Household have salaries ranging from 5,500 to 8,000 Yen (Rs. 12,000), Officials of the High Civil Service from 3,700 to 4,200 (Rs. 6,300) a year, Vice-Ministers of State 5,000, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, 5,000, the Inspector-General of Metropolitan Police 5,000 Yen a year. In India, on the other hand, the President of the Railway Board gets from Rs. 60,000 to 72,000 which is nearly ten times the salary of the corresponding official in Japan and the secretaries of the various departments get salaries varying from Rs. 36,000 to 48,000; whereas, as we have seen, the highest of the corresponding officicals in America and Japan do not get more than Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 6,300 a year. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the U. S. A. gets Rs. 45,000; in Calcutta the Chief Justice gets Rs. 72,000. Other Judges in the U. S. A. get 14,500 dollars, (Rs. 43,300) and District Judges 6,000 dollars (Rs. 18,000) a year. In India the Puisne Judges get Rs. 42,000, and the salary of District Judges varies from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 36,000 a year. In Japan the Appeal Court Judges and Procurators get salaries varying from 1,200 Yen to 5,000 Yen per year,—the President of the Court of Sessions getting 6,000 Yen or Rs. 9,000 per year. Among the officers directly under the Government of India, there are only a few who get salaries below Rs. 20,000; most of the others getting from Rs. 20,400 to Rs. 36,000. While the the Chief Commissioner of Education in the U. S. A. gets only 5,000 dollars (Rs. 15,000), the Secretary in the Education Department in India gets Rs. 36,000. As regards Provincial Governments, the same state of things is found to exist. The Governors of the several States in America, some of which are as big in area as, if not bigger than, the several provinces in India, are paid from 2,500 dollars (Rs. 7,500) a year up to 12,000 dollars (Rs. 36,000) and only one State pays 12,000 dollars. In Japan the Governors of Provinces are paid at the rate of from 3,700 to 4,500 Yen (Rs. 6,700) per year, besides allowances varying from 400 to 600 Yen. In India the Governors of the Presidencies get Rs. 1,20,000 a year and the Lieutenant-Governors Rs. 1,00,000,—besides allowances. The Chief Commissioners in Assam and the Central Provinces get Rs. 62,000,—that is, a salary almost double that of the best-paid Governor in the United States and almost ten times as much as that of the best-paid Governor in Japan.

A comparison of salaries of the minor offices in the three countries would be needless. But Lala Lajpat Rai has done well to point out two of the glaring effects of extravagant salaries. "The fact that the Indian taxpayer has to pay so heavily for the services of those engaged in the superior work of administration," he says, "makes it necessary that even the Indian officers should be paid on a comparatively high scale, thus raising the cost of administration to the highest pitch and telling very injuriously on the condition of the men in the lowest grades of the Government services." In India, in short the lowest grades, who form the large majority of public servants, are greatly underpaid, while the highest grades are paid on a lavish scale. Thus, as regards the Police, while the Chief Inspector gets 3,500 dollars (Rs. 10,500), Captains 2,750 dollars (Rs. 8,250), the Commissioner of Police 7,500 dollars (Rs. 22,500), in the United States and in Japan the Inspector-General of Metropolitan Police gets 5,000 Yen (Rs. 7,500), in India the Inspectors-General get from Rs. 24,000 to 36,000, Deputy-Inspectors-General from 18,000 to 21,600, District Superintendents of Police from 8,000 to 14,400 and Inspectors from 1,800 to 3,000. In Japan the minimum salary of a constable is 13 Yen (Rs. 19½) per month, besides which he gets his equipment, uniform and boots and other things free. In America the patrol men corresponding to our constables get about 116 dollars (i.e. over Rs. 300) a month. In India, on the other hand, Head Constables receive from Rs. 15 to 20 and Constables from 10 to 12 only and in some cases only Rs. 8 per month. It is the same with education. In the Educational Departments of the States, the lowest school teachers get a salary of 720 dollars (Rs. 2,160) a year rising to 1,500 dollars (Rs. 4,500); in the upper grades the maximum salaries are 1,820 to 2,260. The Principals of High Schools are paid 5,000 dollars, and assistants from 900 to 3,150 dollars a year. In Japan the lowest salary of a teacher ranges from 16 to 18 Yen (Rs. 24 to Rs. 27) a month. In India while administrative officers and even the Professors get fairly high salaries, the teachers in the schools are miserably underpaid. The conclusion at which Lala Lajpat Rai arrives requires no comment:—

"We do not believe there is a single country in the world where the difference between the remuneration allowed to the highest and the lowest of the State servants is so disproportionate as in India, yet there is a tendency to still further increase the salaries of the high officials, European and Indian, while even very insignificant increases to the salaries of the lowest servants of the State are very grudgingly allowed. Then the high officials get so many kinds of allowances that sometimes the amount of those allowances equals their salaries, which is not the case in the case of the lower grade servants. The fact is that the Government in India does not attach sufficient importance to the ordinary man. His needs are often overlooked in the desire to please the higher services and to keep them contented. Considering that every man in India is supposed to have a family, the condition of the lowest official is extremely miserable and justifies corruption in their ranks. The Government of India must know it, yet they have not done anything to remedy this state of things. A rise in the prices is claimed to be a good ground for raising the salaries of the highly-paid civilians, but the same weight is not attached to it when the question of a rise in the salaries in the lower grades arises. In the latter case the unfeeling argument of the market rate is freely applied, and it is argued that it will be unbusiness-like for Government to pay more for services which can be secured cheaper."

The latter argument, it may be said in passing, applies very closely to the discussion on the pay of lower grade Municipal Clerks in Bombay, which took place in the Corporation yesterday.

Notes of the Day.

The Collapse of the Anti-Compulsionists.

We have all along held the view that the fear of opposition to the Military Service Bill developing so largely as to justify the fear of a general election being caused was absurdly unfounded and the division on the second reading justifies that view. One wonders, indeed, that the London press could have worked itself into such a state of feverish apprehension, in view of what is the obvious feeling of the vast bulk of the nation in the matter. That an exaggerated impression of the extent of the opposition was created by the journals which are opposed to any sort of measure of compulsion, however small, is clear from the fact that the Labourite members of the Government who were at first alarmed into the intention of resigning, have now reconsidered their position and withdrawn their resignations; while at the end only 39 members could be found to go into the Lobby against the second reading. That is the end of all the dire threats of national disunion and turmoil which have been held up as bogeys by the anti-compulsionist press during the last few months!

President Wilson's Latest.

If there be any foundation for Reuter's telegram regarding the "arrangement" between the United States and Germany apropos of the Lusitania outrage, which, it is said, Count Bernstorff hopes may pave the way for the relaxation of the blockade, then we are being treated once more to the *opera bouffe* which has become the *modus operandi* of the White House. It is interesting to find that what the Central Powers lack in the way of a sense of humour they make up for by more than the usual aptitude of the villain for insolence. We had a few days ago, after the Persia outrage, the amazing Note of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office to Sir Edward Grey, demanding a special safe conduct for the ship Golconda, bearing undesirable subjects of the Hapsburg Monarchy to their native shores. But even this impertinence is outdone by the suggestion that Britain is to be terrified by the pirates, the efforts in this direction of the military bandits having failed, into abandoning her chief, and be it said, legitimate, means for bringing the Teutonic league to its knees.

Hymn Books v. Portfolios.

At the outset of the war, before Washington had departed from its pristine sanity, there was in the minds of most men a sort of idea, that the heterogeneous Republic across the Atlantic, which embraced within its fold the conflicting instincts of so many races might be called upon to play the role of arbitrator and peacemaker. Thanks to the idiosyncrasies of President Wilson and ex-Secretary Bryan, to say nothing of the impressario Ford, that idea is dissipated now and the Chief of State in America is as likely to affect the conduct of the war as to fly to the moon. It is an extraordinary thing that, while the American State Department has been making itself ridiculous in the eyes of a world that has no sympathies with Calvinistic pathos, its representatives abroad, especially those accredited to the three Imperial enemy Courts, have been rendering, immense services, both in the realms of humanity and diplomacy. The Entente Powers will ever be grateful to the untiring efforts of such gallant gentlemen and strong men as Mr. Morgenthan, not to mention others. It is a pity that there is not a man of this type at Washington; but apparently it is the custom of the United States Government to keep its strong men away and entrust its policy to gentlemen more conversant with Hymn books than Portfolios.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins.

The announcement that Sir Lawrence Jenkins has been sworn a member of the Privy Council, with a view to his serving on the Judicial Committee, will be received with the greatest satisfaction in this country. Apart from the fact that Sir Lawrence would, in any event, be a great acquisition to the Judicial Committee, it is the case that the composition of that body is at present weaker than it has been for many years, especially, as regards those of its members to whom questions of Indian law, custom and procedure are relegated. Judgments in Indian cases delivered by such men as Lord Shaw are, it is generally believed, largely the preparation and draughtsmanship of judges of Indian experience of not very weighty calibre, and men in whom there is certainly not that supreme confidence that there has been in former members of the Judicial Committee. If the present practice of following the advice of Indian judges in Indian cases is to be continued, the presence of Sir Lawrence Jenkins on the Committee will inspire that feeling of confidence which is at present lacking.

Botha's Campaign.

A history of General Botha's campaign in German S.-W. Africa, recently published, has some very interesting things. It gives a new version of what took place when Colonel Francke, the German commander, surrendered to the fighting Premier of South Africa. The German officer, it appears, said to General Botha: "Of course, I cannot recognise you as a general. Generals are only made in Germany. Shall I call you Mr. Botha, or what?" General Botha replied, "Don't worry about my rank. That makes no difference to my terms. They are 'Unconditional' surrender.'" In the course of this campaign, "Botha's Marathon," no fewer than 6,000 land mines were discovered by the Union troops, yet only six men lost their lives through them. The escapes were marvellous. Once a man on horseback was blown into the air, and while the horse was blown into two parts, which were found a hundred yards from each other, the man himself was found at the top of a high tree unhurt! Columns of men passed over mines without knowing it, and wheel tracks showed that they had been within inches of the pin which, if struck, would have caused horrible losses. General Botha, his staff, and bodyguard once passed over a huge mine of something like 140 yards long, and it was only when a stray horse behind them stepped on the pin, and a veritable crater of fire was opened behind them, that they realised what had happened.

Municipal Elections in the Punjab.

The steadily increasing interest which is being taken in municipal elections in the Punjab, is shown, according to the recent Government review on the municipal administration of the Province, by the number of vacancies contested, which rose from 37.3 per cent. in the previous year to 46 per cent. It is reported that only in a few cases was the keenness of the contest due to sectarian rivalry. But, it is added, "the usual hackneyed description of the working of the Committees as satisfactory is varied by the traditional references to racial and religious jealousies which prejudice municipal administration in various towns." In the case of Multan, especially, it is pointed out that the Commissioner finds efficiency being undoubtedly sacrificed to party feeling. The existence of these unfortunate elements, however, only points to one cause and that is the adoption in the Punjab of the system of separate electorates. It is instructive to note that as regards the Municipality of the capital city of the province, the Lieutenant-Governor is not inclined to accept the suggestion of the Commissioner of Lahore Division that the remedy for the comparative lack of vitality shown in Lahore, is to be found in the appointment of a municipal commissioner as at Bombay. As regards the general character of municipal administration, it is gratifying to find from the Government review that "there is a very real spirit of progress apparent in the increasing demand for better conditions of life in towns, for improved systems of sanitation, for stricter control of food and water-supplies, and generally for the amenities of modern life." The Lieutenant-Governor also observes that in the 39 municipalities in which the elective system has not yet been introduced, he would gladly consider proposals for its introduction, but with the usual gratuitous qualification that "there is no marked local feeling against such action and where it is not likely to arouse local feuds or party feeling among the inhabitants." It is, however, satisfactory that he recognizes the need of relaxing official control as far as possible in matters of municipal administration by the most effective way possible, namely, the substitution of a non-official for an official president,—and we hope an elected president.

The Health of the City.

A slight improvement was noticed in the health conditions of Bombay last week in comparison with the first week of the current month. The mortality rate came down from 28.82 to 28.13, last week's total number of deaths standing at 530. The improvement of last week was due mainly to the reduced mortality from both small-pox and plague. Small-pox registered 25 attacks and 12 deaths in comparison with the same number of attacks and 17 deaths previously. Plague registered six attacks and six deaths, being three attacks and two deaths less than in the previous week. Cholera was absent as usual. Two of the plague deaths occurred among recent arrivals from Nasik, while 13 deaths from other causes were among those from other places in the mofussil and among roadside beggars, so that the total mortality of the week becomes reduced to 502, giving the death-rate of 26.65. The number of live births during the week was 487, while still-births numbered 30 and premature births 5.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

COMPULSION BILL.

PASSED ON SECOND READING.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN BESSARABIA.

ITALIANS' DARING ADVANCE.

The second reading of the Compulsion Bill was passed by 431 votes to 39.

The Premier in his speech said that the Bill would give men urgently and indispensably required without whom Britain could not do her part in the war.

Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Ellis Griffith scathingly denounced the opponents of the Bill. Sir Edward Carson emphasised that he would not shrink from conscription of property if it raised funds to carry on the war.

It is stated that the recruiting throughout the country is so good that if the rush continues it is probable that by the end of the month, the Compulsion Bill will be unnecessary.

It is officially announced that the resignations of the Labour Ministers have been withdrawn.

The Austrians report fiercest fighting on the Bessarabian frontier, the Russians after an intense artillery preparation making six attacks in seven hours.

A Petrograd telegram says that the Russian offensive is general from the river Pripet to the neighbourhood of the Rumanian frontier.

General Munro reports that the Turks opened a heavy attack with guns and musketry on our lines at Helles on the 7th January and attempted a bayonet assault but were only successful at one point. The attack was boldly repulsed.

The Italians advancing very daringly in Lagazuoi Valley wrecked the Austrian trenches by means of grenades. There was obstinate artillery bombardment on the Upper and Middle Isonzo, which the Italians effectively countered.

A communiqué from General Haig says there has been considerable activity on both sides about Hulluch and Ypres and artillery trench mortars and grenades have been particularly effective near Armentieres and Stelo.

26,474 GERMANS INTERNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.

Mr. Herbert Samuel stated that a number of German males in Britain at the outbreak of war was 32,028, of whom 26,474 had been interned.

COMPULSION BILL DEBATE.

SECOND READING CARRIED.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

SECOND READING CARRIED

OPPONENTS REDUCED TO 39.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 11.

In the House of Commons the rejection of the Compulsion Bill was moved by the Labour member, Mr. William Anderson. Mr. Thorn interrupting declared that Mr. Anderson did not speak in the name of the Labour Party. Mr. Anderson referred to the decision of the Labour Congress amid cries of "What about soldiers." Mr. Anderson declared that the number of actual slackers was negligible and military necessity for the Bill had not been established. The Clyde workmen regarded the Bill as the beginning of industrial compulsion and he believed that disaster would ensue if the Government attempted to apply the principle.

Mr. Richard Lambert seconded the rejection.

NATIONALISTS' SUPPORT.

Mr. Redmond said that the Nationalists had made their protest but they recognisd the overwhelming support for the Bill in the House and the country and consequently they would not vote against it in any shape or form. He hoped the Bill would rapidly become law.

Mr. Birrell stated that there were four hundred thousand unattested single men of military age in Ireland and deductions for various reasons would leave eighty thousand.

The delegates of the Scottish Mine Workers have decided against the Compulsion Bill.

SATISFACTORY RECRUITING.

It is stated that recruiting throughout the country is so good that if the rush continues it is probable that by the end of the month, the Compulsion Bill will be unnecessary.

SIR E. CARSON'S VIGOROUS SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 11.

In the Commons Sir Edward Carson scathingly denounced the opponents of the Compulsion Bill.

He emphasised that it was absolutely necessary in order to fulfil our obligations to the Allies. The evacuation of the Dardanelles and our inability to help Serbia were due to the shortage of men.

What did injury to industry or industrial compulsion matter if we lost the war? He would not shrink from conscription of property if it raised funds to carry on the war. What did property matter if Britain were beaten?

He was most disappointed at the way in which Government had dealt with Ireland. Even now he appealed to Ireland to be included in the Bill.

"THE WISEST AND MOST PRUDENT COURSE."

LONDON, Jan. 12.
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

In the House of Commons Mr. Birrell replying to Sir Edward Carson said the Bill did not apply to Ireland because the Derby scheme did not apply there. He emphasised the different conditions prevailing in Britain and Ireland and said the Government had decided that the non-inclusion of Ireland was not only the wisest and most prudent course but most patriotic in the best sense of the word. "Ireland has done wonderfully. Do not rush her."

The debate was adjourned.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

NO INCREASE IN WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.

The Government, which has earnestly considered the financial position of the country, the great and increasing demands still to be made on their rescources to meet the war, and the imperative need of economy, in view also of the general advance in wages and the measures taken to tax or limit profits, has come to the conclusion that in view of the pressing emergency any further advances in wages should be strictly confined to the adjustment of local conditions.

All other applications for advances should be refused.

COUNTRY'S INTERESTS FIRST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ellis Griffith (Liberal) attacked the opponents of the Compulsion Bill. He had been told that he was acting against the traditions of his party. He cared nothing for the traditions of his party, but he cared for the interests of his country. (Loud cheers.) Lord Kitchener had said that men were necessary for victory. Did the opponents of the Bill not want victory? (Cheers.).

PREMIER ON NECESSITY FOR COMPULSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.

In the House of Commons on the second reading of the Compulsion Bill Mr. Asquith affirmed that the necessity for giving had been amply proved.

The Bill would give men urgently and indispensably required without whom Britain could not do her part in the war.

SECOND READING CARRIED

BY 431 VOTES TO 39.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.

The second reading of the Compulsion Bill was passed by 431 votes to 39.

LABOUR MEMBERS' RESIGNATIONS WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.

Mr. Asquith to-night met the Labour members of parliament. Mr. Henderson attended. It is understood that the Premier urged the withdrawal of the Resolution by which the Labour Ministers had resigned.

LATER.

It is officially announced that the resignations of the Labour Ministers have been withdrawn.

A statement which has been issued with reference to Ministerial resignations says after discussion with Mr. Asquith the Labour Members of the Commons and the National Executive considered the Premier's statement, and as the Party's conference will be held at Bristol at the end of the month when the whole subject will be discussed, it was decided to withdraw the resignations meanwhile.

NO MORATORIUM FOR CONSCRIPTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith stated that it was not intended that the membership of anti-conscription or kindred fellowships should constitute a claim to exemption from military service.

Mr. Outhwaite asked whether in the event of compulsion there would be a moratorium introduced for conscripts' rent and other debts.

TURKISH ATTACK AT HELLES.

BLOODILY REPULSED.

EVACUATION RENDERED DIFFICULT BY GALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.

General Munro reports that the Turks opened a heavy attack with guns and musketry on our lines at Helles on the 7th January and attempted a bayonet assault but were only successful at one point. The attack was bloodily repulsed. Our casualties were five officers and 130 men killed and wounded.

The evacuation operations were rendermost difficult by the gale but were completed at four in the morning on the 9th January.

ENTENTE CONCESSIONS TO GREECE.

EXPECTED RELEASE OF SHIPS DETAINED AT MALTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Jan. 11.

Gratification is expressed at the Entente's granting Greece concessions regarding the import of foodstuffs.

The release of a number of ships detained at Malta is expected.

THE KAISER'S CONDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Amsterdam correspondent of the "Daily Express" says that with regard to the Kaiser, rumours from Berlin are of the most conflicting nature. No bulletins are issued and the papers are forbidden to refer to his health. People are somewhat restive, suspecting concealment of the gravity of his condition.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

FIERCEST FIGHTING REPORTED

SIX ATTACKS IN SEVEN HOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.

Apart from the affair in the vicinity of the Poneviege railway where Russian scouts cut two rows of wire entanglements and then dislodged the Germans from their trenches with hand grenades, the Russian communiqué reports only small encounters between reconnoitring parties on the Western front.

On the contrary the Austrians report fiercest fighting on the Bessarabian frontier, the Russians after an intense artillery preparation making six attacks between three in the afternoon and ten at night.

Mr. Tennant did not think that moroparium could be limited to such cases.

RUSSIA'S BIG OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY'S EFFORTS TO REPAIR RECENT REVERSE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Jan. 11.

A Petrograd telegram says that the Russian offensive is general from the River Pripet to the neighbourhood of the Roumanian frontier.

Austro-Germans are concentrating great forces with a view to repairing the reverses of January 10th, when the strong Styr line was forced and the east bank of the Strypa was cleared.

FROST CONVERTS TRENCHES INTO RIVERS.

Intense frost followed by thaw is converting the trenches into rivers.

EAST BANK OF THE STRYPA CLEARED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazettee cable says:—

The "Journal's" Petrograd correspondent states that the Russians had forced the entire line of the Styr and absolutely cleared the east bank of the Strypa.

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent states that Germans are hastily removing stores accumalated at Kovel with a view to advancing in the spring.

The Dvinsh correspondent of the "Bourse Gazette" states that Germans are removing all valuables from Poneviezh and are taking down their Zeppelin sheds.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Petrograd messages state that the Russians now hold over 30 miles on the east bank of the Strypa including Buczacz.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the "Central News" mentions the report that the Bulgarians attacked an Italian patrol near Alessia close to the Albanian coast.

ITALIAN FRONT.

DARING ADVANCE IN LAGAZUOI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Jan. 11.

A communiqué says:—The enemy fired incendiary shells at our positions north-east of Rovereto, causing a big fire.

The Italians advancing very daringly in Lagazuoi Valley wrecked the Austrian trenches by means of grenades.

There was obstinate artillery bombardment on the Upper and Middle Isonzo, which the Italians effectively countered.

HOSPITAL PATIENTS KILLED.

The Austrians resumed long range fire on the Lower Isonzo and struck the military hospital. Four patients were killed and eight wounded.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Jan. 13.

A communiqué says:—The artillery duel continued from Val Canonica to the sea. There was great aerial activity on both sides. Italian aviators bombed Grandolo, north of Trent, also the stations at Trent and Rovereto and the barracks at Volona.

LOSS OF THE NATAL.

COURT MARTIAL TO BE HELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12

In the House of Commons Mr. Macnamara announced that a court martial would shortly be held to ascertain the cause of the loss of the cruiser Natal.

FRENCH GUNS CAUSE HAVOC.

GERMAN TRENCHES WRECKED.

FAILURE OF ENEMY GAS ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 13.

A communiqué says:—Two seaplanes dropped eight bombs on Dunkirk, causing insignificant damage.

Our artillery wrecked German trenches and works north of the Aisne and in Champagne. The Germans blew up a mine at Hill 285 in Argonne, producing a vast crater where fighting proceeded all day. The French strongly occupied the southern edge.

The Germans attempted an attack with poison gas between Argonne and the Meuse but a French curtain of fire prevented them from emerging from their trenches.

Our artillery fire caused havoc in German positions on the Heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges.

PARIS, Jan. 12.

A communiqué says the French batteries dispersed the German working parties in Argonne.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ABOUT HULLUCH AND YPRES.

GENERAL HAIG'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.

A communiqué from General Haig says:—There has been considerable activity on both sides about Hulluch and Ypres and artillery trench mortars and grenades have been particularly effective near Armentieres and Stelo.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.

A communiqué from Sir Douglas Haig says:—"Yesterday night we raided hostile trenches east of Armentieres and a score of enemy were disposed of and a machine-gun emplacement blown up. The party then returned, bringing two prisoners. Artillery on both sides was active about Vermelles, Wieltji and Weilken.

EXPLOSION AT A GERMAN AMMUNITION STOREHOUSE.

RESULT OF BRITISH ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.

A Berlin communiqué says that yesterday the ammunition storehouse at Willedin in the southern section of Lille exploded wrecking adjacent streets. Hitherto seventy dead and forty seriously injured have been found in the debris. The communiqué attributes explosion to a British attack though it is not explained how it was delivered.

MILITARY WASTAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant estimated that the military wastage in the current year would be 15 per cent, monthly.

BELGIAN PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN EXACTIONS.

CONTRARY TO HAGUE CONVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 12.

The Belgian Government is sending a Note to the Neutrals protesting against the exactions of the Germans in Belgium amounting to £19,200,000 which are contrary to the Hague Convention.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. S. RAWLINSON.

GAZETTED TEMPERORY GENERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 11.

Major-General Sir H. S. Rawlinson has been gazetted temporary general.

ARMY PROMOTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.

Major-General Kiggell, General Haig's Chief-of-Staff has been made temporary Lieutenant-General.

OUTRAGE BY MEXICAN BANDITS.

REMOVE 17 PASSENGERS FROM A TRAIN.

ROBBED AND SHOT TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
EL PASO, Jan. 12.

The British Consul at Chihuahua telegraphs that seventeen people believed to be Americans were removed from a train by the Mexican bandits, stripped of their clothing, robbed and shot to death.

THE LUSITANIA CRIME.

AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY PRACTICALLY ARRANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

It is believed that an agreement with Germany regarding the Lusitania has been practically arranged. Count Bernstorff's motive for a satisfactory settlement is ascribed to his expectations that this will open the way for a campaign to induce the United States to secure the relaxation of the blockade.

THE CLAN MACFARLANE.

THIRTEEN LASCARS DIE IN A BOAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 11.

Thirteen Lascars of the Clan Macfarlane died in the boat.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.

The Leith steamer Traquair has been sunk. The crew were saved.

ARMENIAN HORRORS.

GERMANY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 11.

Apparently Germany is at length realising the effects of Armenian horrors and Germany's responsibility for them on neutral opinion.

Replying to the Socialist Liebknecht in the Reichstag von Stum, representing the Foreign Office, said that enemy intrigues had compelled The Porte to remove Armenians from certain districts and assign them new places of residence. Owing to certain reactions from this measure an exchange of views was proceeding between Germany and Turkey.

VALUES OF PROPERTIES IN ENEMY LANDS.

GERMANY ON THE WRONG SIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.

Replying to a question Mr. Runciman said the value of British property registered with the Public Trustee located in Germany was estimated at £72 millions sterling. German property in Britain was millions sterling.

GERMANY'S COMMERCIAL GREED.

HOPES OF CAPTURING DUTCH SHIPPING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

A "Pioneer" special cable from London dated January 11 runs:—

The "Evening Standard" vouches for the integrity of the Belgian residents in Holland, who after careful enquiries in business circles report that Germans in Holland realise that they have lost the war and that they are preparing for the subsequent economic struggle. They realise that Antwerp henceforth is useless for their shipping and hope that Rotterdam will fall an easy prey to their commercial activity. They are already sounding Dutch shipping interests with a view to their co-operation.

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

GERMANY A COMMERCIALLY BEATEN NATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

London, Jan. 11:—Mr. Runciman in the course of a statement made in the House of Commons on a motion by Mr. Hewins advocating the economic co-operation of the whole British Empire with its Allies, said he did not desire to exaggerate the condition of the Teutons, but there were signs at least that their stocks of materials were giving out. "There cannot be bread riots in every big German city without good reason."

Mr. Runciman repeated his earlier statement that commercially Germany was already a beaten nation.

SALARIES OF MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED.

MR. WACHA'S AMENDMENT LOST.

DR. SUKHIA CREATES A SCENE.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the discussion on the question of the raising of the salaries of municipal clerks was resumed and after a discussion lasting over an hour and a half, Mr. N. V. Mandlik's motion recommending acceptance of the Sub-Committee's report was carried, the Hon. Mr. Wacha's and Dr. Sukhia's amendments being defeated.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the Standing Committee's resolution approving of the Sub-Committee's report regarding increases in establishment grants proposed to be incorporated in the Budget for 1916-17 and the revision of the schedule of pay for the Municipal Establishments, and recommending that sanction be given to the increases in establishment grants and the revision of the schedule of pay recommended by the Sub-Committee, subject to the sanction of the Corporation under section 79 of the Municipal Act.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik moved the adoption of the Sub-Committee's recommendations.

To this Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved an amendment that sanction be given to the schedule of pay for the Municipal Establishments being varied as proposed in the report of the Sub-Committee, subject to the modification that the emolument of the office of the Assistant Superintendent, Zoological Collection, Victoria Gardens, should remain as at present, viz., Rs. 200-10-250, which, as compared with the salaries of similarly qualified veterinary graduates in Government service, some of longer standing and holding higher and gazetted appointments, was quite, if not more than, adequate.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha moved a second amendment approving of the salary of the last grade of clerical appointments being fixed at 30-3-45, subject to the understanding that if any clerk received no increase in salary for three years after having obtained the maximum salary of the grade he should, unless considered unfit for promotion, be given a personal allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem until promoted to a higher appointment.

The amendment also proposed that the schedule received with the Standing Committee's resolution be referred to a Committee named by him for report and asked the Committee to call for proposals for the revision of the salaries of the staff not included in the schedule and place before the Corporation a complete schedule of establishments with their salaries revised in the light of past experience and the circumstances and conditions now obtaining.

Dr. D. B. P. Master continued the discussion with some remarks which were quite inaudible at the reporters' table. He moved an amendment which fell through for want of a seconder.

A PACKED COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said it was not correct to say that the Committee had not thoroughly discussed the question. The Sub-Committee had sat for two or three hours for three days consecutively, a fact which disposed of the contention that the matter had not been fully discussed. Mr. Wacha's amendment was to some extent out of the way for it proposed to appoint a new Committee with different members to consider a question that had already been fully discussed by a Committee. The conclusion that the speaker drew from the composition of the new Committee was that Mr. Wacha wanted to have a packed Committee.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola repudiated Mr. Cowasji's assertion that it was a packed Committee.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha said he had never consulted anybody whilst naming the Committee. The members were his own selection.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir disclaimed any intention of imputing motives to Mr. Wacha. His contention was that some members of the old Committee should have been appointed to serve on the new body so that they could acquaint the latter with the reasons that had led them to come to the decision that they had. It was a question of supply and demand and the Corporation had to remember that they were the guardians of the public purse.

The Hon. Mr. Wacha said it was like swallowing camels and straining at gnats.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said those who advocated an increase in the clerks' salaries, must show that the municipal clerks were being paid less than other clerks.

Mr. J. B. Petit said he failed to see why a new Committee should not be appointed to reconsider a question on which there was such a wide divergence of opinion, especially as to the limit of minimum wages. As to the composition of the new Committee, it was perfectly open to members to suggest any additions to the names and he was sure Mr. Wacha would have no objection to accepting that. But to say that it was a packed Committee was to offer an insult to the judgment of the member who moved its appointment. As to the complaint that they did not get good material for the posts of clerks he wondered how at all they could hope to get it for a salary of Rs. 30 per month rising to Rs. 45 in five years. He thought it would be an exceedingly good thing to refer the matter to a Committee.

MECHANICAL WORKERS.

Mr. A. M. Tod said the question of raising the salaries of the lower clerical staff on the ground of the increased cost of living in Bombay, had been very fairly dealt with in the report of the Standing Committee. He ventured to say that the Standing Committee had approached the matter with a bias in favour of raising the salaries of the staff so far as they could consistently do so in fairness to their duty to the Municipality. A good deal had been said as to the increase in the cost of living in Bombay, but it should be remembered that the salary had also increased. He also thought that if anyone took the trouble of working out the average he would find that there had been an increase of something like 35 to 50 per cent. in the salary. As the Commissioner very rightly pointed out, a large number of men, for whom they had provided a salary rising to Rs. 50, were more or less mechanical workers as copying clerks, etc. He did not agree with the remark that by paying higher wages to their men they would not affect the supply and demand in the general market. That was not a sound proposition. The Municipality were paying considerably more than the Railway Companies, the Improvement Trust and even the Port Trust. The only thing they had to consider was whether their men got a living wage or not and he submitted that they did get a living wage.

A BREEZE.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said, Mr. Tod had thrown out pearls of wisdom which he thought, should find their way into the waste paper basket. (Laughter.) His argument about the supply and demand was simply absurd. (Laughter.) He might assure them that he never took advantage of a man behind his back. He always said what he had got to say in the face of a man.

Mr. Tod here rose to make an explanation.

Dr. Sukhia objected to his being interrupted whilst he was speaking.

The President said he would allow Mr. Tod to speak.

Dr. Sukhia: It is most abominable that a member should be interrupted in this way. (Cries of "order.").

The President asked Mr. Tod to say what he had got to say.

Mr. Tod then explained that in giving his facts he had referred to the report of the Sub-Committee.

Dr. Sukhia: Mr. President, I protest against your conduct. It shows your ignorance of the procedure. Mr. Tod had risen to no point of order. (Cries of "order, order.").

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola rose to a point of order and appealed to Dr. Sukhia to bow to the ruling of the President. The best traditions of the House had always been to respect the ruling of the Chair, however much a member might personally differ from it. He hoped that these traditions would be maintained on the present occasion. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. Wacha: I entirely support what has fallen from Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said he also associated himself with the remarks of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

"I AM IN THE RIGHT."

Dr. Sukhia: I am sorry that senior members of the Corporation who ought to know fully well what the procedure should be, have raised their voice in a way which would certainly be characterised as reprehensible. They must know that no personal explanation can be given when a member is in the middle of his speech. (Cries of "order, order.")

The President: Dr. Sukhia, I have given my ruling. If you persist in disregarding it there is only one remedy left to me and it is to adjourn this meeting until you have apologised.

Dr. Sukhia: I have not the least intention to do that. I am in the right. (Cries of "order, order.")

The President: Dr. Sukhia, if you wish to proceed with your speech I shall thank you to proceed in a manner which will keep up the dignity of the Corporation.

The President further said that if Dr. Sukhia was not satisfied with his ruling he could have his redress elsewhere. But if persisted in his present attitude the only thing he could do was to adjourn the meeting.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola again appealed to Dr. Sukhia to maintain the traditions of the House by bowing to the ruling of the Chair. No member of the Corporation was justified in questioning the ruling of the President at the time he gave it. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Sukhia: I do not challenge the ruling of the President at all. I simply say what my opinion is on the subject.

"ANYTHING MORE?"

The Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne rose to a point of order and asked whether any member who had been ruled out of order could continue a discussion on the point on which the ruling had been given. If he could then it was a thing unknown to any public body.

The President again told Dr. Sukhia not to persist in his present attitude and reminded him that if he did not agree with his ruling he could have his redress elsewhere.

Dr. Sukhia: Anything more? (Laughter.)

Dr. Sukhia then proceeded to comment on Mr. Wacha's amendment, and after he had spoken for some time, the President asked him to confine his remarks to Mr. Wacha's amendment in so far as it differed from the other propositions.

Dr. Sukhia said this ruling was absurd.

The President: Dr. Sukhia, you will now drive me to the necessity of adjourning this meeting.

Dr. Sukhia: Sir, if it is your desire that Dr. Sukhia should not speak on the subject and if it is your desire to gag him you may do so.

The President again requested Dr. Sukhia to confine himself to Mr. Wacha's amendment in the manner he had suggested.

Dr. Sukhia: If that is your decision I do not want to say anything more. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Sukhia then took his seat.

SWEATING LABOUR.

Mr. H. P. Mody said the question was whether by raising the municipal scale of salaries they would compel other institutions to do the same. They had heard nothing definite on the question so far. No facts had been laid before them. The Commissioner had said that the Railway Companies started their clerks on a salary of Rs. 10.

The Commissioner: I did not say that.

Mr. Wacha: The Commissioner did say that.

Mr. Mody continuing said that even the ordinary coolies got more than Rs. 10. He called it sweating labour. He did not believe that that scale obtained as the Commissioner had said. The second argument was about the rising prices. The Commissioner had said that they had risen something like 25 to 30 per cent. He believed it was something like 50 to 100 per cent. since 1906. One could understand how this rise must bear hardly on the poor clerks. The third question was about the qualifications and he was not prepared to find the qualifications so poor among the municipal clerks. It was very deplorable. But who was responsible for it. The Municipality took these clerks as fit for the jobs they were appointed to do and they could not go behind their original agreement now. What he could not understand was the attitude of the members. They had spent lakhs and lakhs of rupees. They had sanctioned two new appointments during the period of the war which would cost them Rs. 30,000 per year. How could they then say that they were economising the resources of the Municipality. They had voted away lakhs of rupees, how could they then say that they had a duty towards the rate-payers. He only wanted to say that no case had been made out for not reopening the question, and he could not understand the attitude of those who wanted to shut off on enquiry.

WANTED RIGHT CLASS OF MEN.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said that they had heard a great deal about supply and demand and there was no question if there was a sufficient supply of qualified men to fill up the appointments to waste public money by paying them more. But the question was whether they were really getting qualified men from whom promotions to the higher grades would be made. The Commissioner had said that a large number who found employment in the Municipality were of no standing as far as their qualifications were concerned. He would like to know whether that was due to the salary and prospects offered by the Municipality. If they had a supply of men of sufficiently higher qualifications available then the schedule should be accepted as recommended. The question of qualifications was of great importance to the Municipality. He wished to do what was best in the interests of the Corporation. No one could charge him with extravagance. The question was whether they could get the right class of men for the posts. He then pointed out from the report that many men in the Municipal service who were now drawing from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 had risen from a salary of Rs. 15. But were they getting men now who could be trained up for higher appointments on their present scale of pay? The question of recruitment was of the utmost importance to the Municipality. He suggested that the local allowance might be paid during the hard times of the war and the question of the increase might be taken up afterwards.

Mr. J. A. Wadia thought the consideration of the point raised in Mr. Wacha's amendment should be reserved for some future date and in the meantime they might pass the Sub-committee's proposals. He only wanted to know if there had been any falling off in applications for the posts of the subordinate Municipal service.

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Commissioner after making some general remarks about his speech at the last meeting said that only in certain departments the Government had a salary scale of Rs. 30-2-7. They got their Rs. 70 in 20 years. The Municipal clerks would get Rs. 50 in eight years. The Commissioner then went into the figures and said that according to the recommendations two-thirds of the clerks who were on a lower scale would get promotion that is to say out of 323 clerks 212 would get promotion. Every man who had put in more than 10 years' service would get promotion. Regarding congestion in some grades, he said, it was impossible to avoid that, but their prospects would be considerably improved. Referring to the mechanical work he said it was not possible to easily classify this. In the Engineering Department nearly 60 per cent. were mechanical workers. There were also a good many mechanical workers in other departments. But from this it did not follow that those who were doing mechanical work at present were only fit for that work. They ought to get promotion. It might be said that 60 per cent. of the Municipal staff were doing mechanical work. They had raised their salary, and what was better they had improved their chances of promotion. If they accepted Mr. Wacha's amendment the result would be they would have to postpone the increases indefinitely. That was not desirable.

Mr. Wacha explained that he did not say that the present scale should not go on. He only said that the present scale might go on, but let the changes be introduced also.

Mr. Wacha's amendment was then put to the vote and rejected by a majority.

Dr. Sukhia's amendment was also defeated.

The original motion that the Sub-Committee's recommendations be accepted then adopted by the Corporation.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next, the 17th instant.

GERMAN HOTELS AT HONGKONG.

MR. BONAR LAW'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Replying in the House of Commons to questions regarding the resignation of unofficial members of the Licensing Board of Hongkong as the result of the restoration to Germans of licences of two of the chief hotels in the City, Mr. Bonar Law said that the places of members who had resigned had been quickly filled.

He assured the House that no one was less pro-German than the Governor of Hongkong.

GERMAN LIMIT TO BREAD RATION.

HALF-A-POUND PER HEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.

A German proclamation again limits the bread ration to half a pound daily per head. It says that the corn supplies are sufficient but not abundant.

FALL IN GERMAN EXCHANGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The Austrian and German papers are now full of discussions on the fall in exchange. They suggest that neutrals should accept payment in whatever currency is convenient to Germany.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

TO SIT ON JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins has been sworn a member of the Privy Council with a view to sitting on the Judical Committee.

ESCAPE OF JAPANESE PREMIER.

TWO BOMBS THROWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Jan. 13.

A man threw two bombs at the automobile of Count Okuma, Premier.

Count Okuma was uninjured.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

MR. ROOSEVELT A PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.

The Progressive National Committee has resolved to hold the National Convention at Chicago on the 7th June simultaneously with the Republican Convention. Mr. Roosevelt will probably be the Progressive candidate for the Presidency.

CHINESE REVOLUTIONARIES.

ANOTHER CUSTOMS STATION ATTACKED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, Jan. 11.

Masquerading revolutionaries attacked another customs station near Yintin and seized an Englishman till they had finished looting.

TWO MORE CUSTOMS HOUSES RAIDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONGKONG, Jan. 12.

The revolutionaries have raided two more customs houses. No casualties are reported.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

EVIDENCE OF AGENT OF RAJA OF COCHIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COIMBATORE, Jan. 13.

In the Coonoor abduction case to-day Cecilia, a servant of Mrs. Newman, deposed to Marie's coming to Star Villa and was cross-examined by Mr. Ramaswamy Iyenger.

Mr. Honeywell was subjected to a long cross-examination by Mr. Norton and stated that besides moth catching on two days in August he pursued that hobby on Barlow Road 35 years ago.

Mr. Venkatraman Iyer, the Agent of the Raja of Cochin, after deposing much to the same effect as in the lower court said Mrs. Newman and Marie asked for Rs. 500 for the partition suit. Witness said he could not give so much and they asked for 50. As they pressed he gave Rs. 10 and promised the balance two or three days later. He gave the money to Marie in Mrs. Newman's presence. Marie said she would execute a *pro note*. When witness took Rs. 40 on the 9th September Mrs. Newman said Marie was in her bath and it would take long for her to come out. Mrs. Newman asked for the money and said she would give the *pro note*. Witness, therefore, took the money away. Mrs. Newman followed him and made an improper suggestion about Marie. He took it to be an insult.

The cross-examination of this witness by Mr. Ramaswamy Iyengar is proceeding.

The Public Prosecutor dispensed with five more witnesses, namely, the milkman, dhoby, cobbler, sweeper and Muthoo.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Reverend J. R. Stewart, Chaplain.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant F. L. Roe, South Lancashires.

WOUNDED.

Captain A. N. Jewell, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Captain C. W. Merryweather, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Captain S. M. Pendlebury, Shropshires.

Captain G. M. Wright, Irish Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant T. K. Barlow, South Staffordshires.

Second-Lieutenant H. C. Hamilton, Royal Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant H. M. Jones, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant R. C. Smith, Artillery.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant K. J. Baines, Liverpools.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Lieutenant A. C. Maonaghten, Black Watch.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 13.

The following names of officers appear in the casualty lists mentioned:—

The 259th list from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant G. F. Hughes (Indian Army retired) accidentally, Royal Horse Guards.

Lieutenant R. D. Owen-Jones (accidentally), 36th Jacob's Horse.

Second-Lieutenant A. D. Wingate (previously reported missing), unattached list for the Indian Army.

MISSING.

Lieutenant E. J. Strevor (3rd Brahmans), Royal Flying Corps.

Second-Lieutenant D. F. Cunningham Reid (I. A. R. O.), Royal Flying Corps.

The 149th list from Mesopotamia:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Courtenay, R. G. A.

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

The following casualties among non-commissioned officers and men of the Madras Artillery Volunteers serving with the Mobile Battery in Mesopotamia are reported:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Gunner T. Lowe.

WOUNDED.

Sergeant P. T. N. Lonorgan; Gunners R. Geils; L. Ellis and C. C. Price.

FUNERAL OF LORD BURNHAM

MEMORABLE EVENT IN BRITISH JOURNALISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The funeral of Lord Burnham at Beaconsfield was a memorable event in British journalism. A large and distinguished congregation was present. The King was represented and also prominent journalists at home and abroad. The gathering included representatives of literature, art army and navy and members of both the houses of Parliament.

BENGAL WOMEN'S WAR FUND

AN EXCELLENT RECORD OF WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

Lord Carmichael, presiding at the meeting of the General Committee of Lady Carmichael's (Bengal) Women's War Fund last evening, gave a short history of the work done by the committee of the Fund. He said they were now supplying twelve regiments and four detachments with comforts. Last year 6,088 parcels were sent to the Front. The Red Cross section of the fund has supplied 248 ten bed unit boxes, five fifty bed units, 550 kitbags and 23 cases and 80 bales of warm clothing and bedding for Mesopotamia, about 70,000 articles, also 517 Red Cross parcels, 1¼ million cigarettes and 55 pounds tobacco. They had undertaken to provide for a new 3,000 bed hospital in Mesopotamia and as many ten bed unit boxes as possible. The value of gifts sent to Mesopotamia is about Rs. 50,000.

The statement of accounts showed the receipt of Rs. 30,601 from voluntary contribution. The income from regular subscribers amounted to Rs. 15,000 per mensem, the working balance in hand being Rs. 90,304.

Official and Personal.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bombay will proceed to Aden on the 16th instant and will be back in Bombay on the 6th proximo.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived at Delhi on Thursday morning and proceeded to Allahabad last night. He will be at Benares from the 16th to 18th instant.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Harold Martin as Acting Consul for France at Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur Charles Barret.

Major Ward has been appointed Inspector-General of Prisons in the Punjab in place of the late Colonel Braide. Major Ward will for a short time continue to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail, Lahore.

LODGE "IMPERIAL BROTHERHOOD," NO. 1041, S.C.

ANNUAL INSTALLATION MEETING.

The above Lodge held its Annual Installation Meeting on Wednesday last at Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, for the purpose of Installing Mr. P. R. Cadell, as its Right Worshipful Master. The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India paid an Official visit on the occasion accompanied by Grand Lodge Office-Bearers. Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman performed the Installation Ceremony and the new Master appointed his Office-Bearers as under:—

H. E. The Rt. Hon. Lord Willingdon, Immediate Past Master; Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Depute Master; Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao, Substitute Master; Dr. K. D. Cooper, Senior Warden; Mr. A. M. Green, Junior Warden; Mr. Jehangeer C. Mistree, Secretary; Mr. Abdeali Mr. Kajiji, Treasurer; Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Chaplain; Mr. Kanaiyalal R. Dave, Senior Deacon; Major E. F. Gordon Tucker, Junior Deacon; Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Director of Ceremonies; Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Steward; Mr. W. N. Cartland, Inner Guard, and Mr. A. E. Cook, Tyler.

After the Meeting the Installation Banquet was held at which the following Freemasons and non Masonic Guests were present:—

H. E. The Rt. Hon. Lord Willingdon, The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman; General W. Knight; The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, Mr. J. Crerar, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna; The A. D. C. in Waiting to his Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Willingdon; The Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne; The Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain; Mr. E. Clements; Mr. Mirza Ali M. Khan; Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji; Mr. J. C. Mistree; Dr. R. Scott; Mr. R. J. Kent; Mr. Goolamhoosen C. Ebrahim; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia; The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. A. W. Wise; Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan; Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy; The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad; Mr. Bailey; Dr. K. D. Cooper; Mr. H. J. Bhabha; The Chief of Ichalkaranji; Mr. A. M. Green, Mr. Dadiba M. Dalal; Mr. K. N. Lavangia; Dr. K. M. Dubash; Mr. Minocher A. Vakil; Dr. D. P. Sethna; Dr. D. Ruttonji; Mr. J. B. Motiwala; Mr. H. Knight; Mr. H. S. Mistry; Mr. C. H. Stephens; Mr. T. Watts; Mr. J. R. Moulton; Mr. J. F. Cook; Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji; Mr. M. M. Shirazi; Mr. M. H. Dehdashti; Mr. W. N. Cartland; Mr. J. Nissim; Mr. S. B. Billimoria; Mr. E. S. Wolfe; Mr. T. E. Hesterlow; Dr. A. K. Turner; Dr. S. S. Batliwala; Mr. A. Gupta; Mr. S. N. Amroliwala; Dr. K. V. Amin; Mr. V. F. Taraporewala; Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai; Khan Bahadur Jacob Israel; Mr. A. E. Cook; Mr. D. B. Binning; Mr. K. R. Dave; Mr. N. H. Moos; Mr. H. J. Russell; Mr. Jehangir Bhicaji; Mr. D. S. Dalal; Mr. A. P. Nanavutty and others.

The Toasts of The King and the several Grand Masters were proposed by Mr. Cadell.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman responded to the latter as Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in India and proposed the Toast of the New Master.

Mr. P. R. Cadell gave the Toast of the Immediate and other Past Masters to which H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Willingdon, and Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman responded.

Mr. Mirza Ali M. Khan proposed the health of the Guests which was replied to by General W. Knight, and Dr. R. Scott.

Mr. Clements and Mr. Bailey contributed towards the musical programme of the evening.

WOLFRAM INDUSTRY IN BURMA.

A CHEERY OUTLOOK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 13.

The fruits of the seed sown by the new Lieutenant-Governor in the matter of the increasing Wolfram industry in Burma are already being seen in Tavoy, which is the centre of the industry. Since his Honour's December visit, Tavoy has become almost a metropolis with various officials, permanent and itinerant, representatives of different communities and hundreds employed in wolfram production. The present production tops 200 tons and the required quantity after March is 350 tons monthly. Over 8,000 Chinamen and Indians are hard at work with the one object of augmenting the output. The effects of the boom are being felt in many quarters chiefly in the Lower Burma Chamber of Mines and Tavoy Chamber of Commerce, the latter of whom have been given a splendid start. An important increase of 484 tons in the annual output of wolfram is reported. This has to be recorded as the highest existing, viz., 2,115 tons. It is hoped in official circles that the output for the present year will reach 4,000 tons.

DEPORTATION OF INTERNED AUSTRIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—There can be no two opinions about the justice of the reply of Sir Edward Grey to the Austrian request in connection with the boat that is to take the interned Austrians to their country. If there be any considerable number of such men, will you please allow me to make the suggestion through your paper that all may not be sent in one boat but in several small selected lots, preferably in the mail boats. The object of this suggestion needs no explanation.—Yours, etc.

A. B.

Jan. 13.

[We fancy that this suggestion comes too late.—Editor "B. C."]

A telegraphic notification says that telegrams for Busra are subject to serious delay.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

SESSION AT LUCKNOW.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

PLUMB LINE STRUCTURE OF BOMBAY COAST.

HIDDEN SCIENTIFIC SECRETS OF NORTHERN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 13.

The third Indian Science Congress opened to-day in the Senate Hall of the Medical College. There was a large audience of scientists from all parts of India and several ladies were present.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in his opening address said:—

Sir Sydney Burrard, ladies and gentlemen,—It is my pleasant duty to welcome the Science Congress to Lucknow, to offer you such hospitality as may lie in our power and to do anything and everything that we citizens of Lucknow can accomplish to help you to enjoy your stay in our city. That is the only message that I have for the Congress this morning. I should not on such an occasion presume to address you on any subject in which the Congress is interested, even if I had the capacity to do so, which I have not. For to those of us who like myself date from the old bad days of education when a Greek aorist was of greater value than all the marvels of nature, it is not given to us to do more than penetrate the outer courts of the tabernacle, to do more than to gaze with the admiration and envy of ignorance upon the worshippers within. But not even our most profound ignorance can blind any of us to the great work which scientific research is doing and has done for this country. There is no one of us who is in any way associated with the work of Government in India who fails to recognise the supreme importance of adequate scientific advice and assistance in problems which faces him day by day. We sometimes may ask impossibilities of science. Many of you perhaps remember how a bumptious cross-examiner once tackled Lord Kelvin upon a subject in which he was the greatest master in the world and perhaps you will remember his reply. "My dear Sir," he said, "you might as well ask me the distance between London and Wednesday week." That is the type, I fear, of the conundrums which we occasionally press upon our scientific advisers, and I can only ask them to treat such foolish questionings as evidence of our pathetic belief in their wisdom. For we do, ladies and gentlemen, we do want your advice in every problem that comes before us. We want it most insistently on all the great questions of industrial advance which are of high importance to India at this particular juncture of her history. We want your advice and help in questions of public health, in dealing with disease and in ameliorating the physical condition of the people. We want your psychology in what is possibly the most important and greatest of all our problems, the problem of education and we want your help very particularly in the task of increasing the agricultural productivity of our land. In every one of these problems we have to thank science for the timely help that it has already given us. It would probably be uncongenial to them if I attempted to express the indebtedness of this province to some of my own colleagues such as Major Sprawson in his investigations in tubercular disease, of Mr. Leake in his inquiries into the cotton plant. I may, however, be permitted to express the indebtedness which we owe in this province to one institution that lies outside our borders, the great Research Institute at Pusa, worthily represented here to-day, which has laid its indelible mark of beneficence upon the welfare of our rural millions. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I will not stand for another moment between you and the joys of the presidential address. I beg you once again respectfully to accept our greetings in Lucknow, our gratitude that you have selected it as your meeting place this year and our hope that when your work is over you will carry away some pleasant recollections of our fair city.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Colonel Sir Sydney Burrard then delivered his presidential address. The then Congress went into two sections, Mr. Howard presiding over the Agriculture and Applied Chemistry section and Professor Woodland over the Zoology section.

In the course of his presidential address Colonel Burrard said:—

A hundred years ago the accepted idea was that mountain ranges were due to the upward pressure of liquid lava and that their elevation had been caused by volcanic forces. But when geologists began to study the structure of rocks, they found that mountains had suffered from great horizontal compression, which was evident from the folding of strata. This discovery led to the idea that mountains had been elevated not by vertical forces, but by horizontal forces which squeezed the rock upward. The wrinkling of the Earth's crust into mountains by horizontal forces was explained by the cooling of the Earth: this is the well-known Contraction theory illustrated in this diagram; the Earth's interior is held to cool and to contract, and the outer crust is supposed to get too large for the shrinking core and to wrinkle.

About 1860 the observations of the plumb line in these Provinces brought to light a most important and totally unexpected fact, namely that the Himalaya were not exercising an attraction at all commensurate with their bulk.

The plumb-line was observed at Kaliana, a village near Muzaffarnagar in the United Provinces, 60 miles from the foot of the mountains: the observers found that the Himalaya were exercising no appreciable attraction. Archdeacon Pratt, the mathematician, then calculated from the known dimensions of the Himalayan mass the attraction that the Himalaya should exercise. Geographical exploration has taught us more about the dimensions of the Himalaya and Tibet than Pratt knew, and Major Crosthwait has now revised his actual figures. By the theory of gravitation the plumb-line ought to be deflected at Kaliana 58 seconds towards the hills; it is not deflected at all. It hangs vertically This discovery was the first contribution made by geodesy to the study of mountains. The discovery was this, that the Himalaya behaved as if they had no mass, as if they were an empty eggshell; they seemed to be made of rock, and yet they exercised no more attraction than air. From the Kaliana observations Pratt deduced his famous theory of mountain compensation: he explained the Kaliana mystery by assuming that the rocks underlying the mountains must be lighter and less dense than those underlying plains and oceans. The visible mountain masses, he said, are compensated by deficiencies of rock underneath them. This is the theory of Mountain Compensation. The compensation of the Himalaya is not believed now to be exactly complete and perfect: they seem to be compensated to the extent of about 80 per cent; their total resultant mass is thus about 1-5th only of their visible mass standing above sea-level. The discovery of mountain compensation struck a blow at all theories which attributed the elevation of mountains to any additional masses that had been pushed in from the sides.

MOUNTAIN FLOTATION AND ISOSTASY

But if the theory of compensation has suffered at the hands of its opponents, it has suffered also from its friends. Pratt's theory of compensation has been stretched into a theory of flotation: an iceberg floats because ice is lighter than water; an iceberg is compensated in the water by its relative deficiency of density; Sir George Airy, the Astronomer Royal, suggested that mountains were compensated because they were floating upon a heavy subterranean magma. Pratt never went as far as this; he merely said "the mountains are compensated"; Airy went further; he said, "the mountains are floating." Distinguished geologists, Fisher, Dutton, Oldham, have developed the idea of flotation.

The theory of flotation lays down that the mountains are supported in their present positions by hydrostatic pressure, just as an iceberg floats upon water. I have no time to discuss this theory at length, but I should like to point out to you that if an iceberg floats upon water, its weight must be compensated by underlying deficiencies of density: the theory of flotation does not state this with regard to mountains; it states the converse, viz., that as mountains are compensated they must be floating. The principle of hydrostatic pressure demands that if any mass is floating it must be compensated; it does not, however, follow that if a mass is compensated it must be floating. The theory of flotation is based upon the assumption that the compensation of mountains is complete and perfect; but we have not found complete compensation in India; the outer Himalaya are compensated to the extent of 80 per cent.

MOUNTAINS ORIGINATE AT GREAT DEPTHS.

A very important work has been that of Mr. Hayford who has recently discussed the results of the plumb-line at a large number of stations in America. He has confirmed Pratt. Hayford has invested the depth to which the deficiency of density underlying mountains goes down, and he has found that that depth is between 30 and 90 miles. That is to say, he has shown that the depth of subterranean compensation is very great compared with the height of mountains. The discovery that mountains originate from the great depth of 60 to 90 miles is the second, important contribution of geodesy to this study; the first was compensation, the second is great depth.

Most books are written on the assumption that mountains are surface wrinkles and that their structure can be determined by examining surface rocks.

The Satpura range runs east and west south of the Narbada; the plateaux of Hazaribagh and Chota Nagpore are the eastward continuation of the Satpura range. A high authority has stated that the Hazaribagh and Chota Nagpore plateaux can have no real connection with the Satpura range, because they are formed of different rocks. But if we regard this range as rising from a depth of 75 miles, its elevation will be seen to be due to a deepseated cause that has nothing to do with the surface rocks. One deep-seated cause has lifted up this range from the Narbada to Hazaribagh irrespective of the kind of rocks lying on the surface.

THE GANGETIC TROUGH.

I have now discussed the two principal theories of Himalayan elevation, the Contraction theory and the Flotation theory. Let us consider for one moment how this deep Gangetic trough is explained by these two theories. For a great number of years the Contraction theory ignored this trough; it was, I think, Professor Suess who first recognised that the trough had to be fitted into the Contraction theory. His explanation of it was this: as the Earth's interior contracts, the surface of Asia is wrinkled, the wrinkles get pushed southwards against the Indian table-land, and the rock surface of Northern India gets compressed into a downward bend between the mountains and the table-land. This explanation is not satisfactory: if the surface of Asia is being pushed southwards in wrinkles against the table-land, it is difficult to understand how it is that a deep trough borders the table-land. Why should the solid crust be bent downwards by a horizontal pressure from the north: if the crust is being pushed against this table-land, it should be heaped up all round it.

The explanation of the Gangetic trough that is supplied by the Flotation theory is this: the Earth's crust is likened to a floating raft: the more weight you place upon a raft, the deeper it sinks into water. The Ganges and Jumna and other rivers are continually depositing fresh sediment upon these plains, and the crust according to this theory continually sinks downwards by the weight of the sediment. When we see the massive rocks of Kaimur and Mirzapur supported easily by the crust, it is difficult to believe that it cannot support a thin layer of silt without yielding.

SOUTHERLY DEFLECTIONS PREVAIL OVER THE GANGES PLAINS.

Now let me tell you of the third discovery due to this plumb-line. The Survey found that at 60 miles from the hills this plumb-line hung vertically and Pratt deduced the Theory of Mountain Compensation. But when the Survey began to extend their operations a new phenomenon came to light, which caused great surprise. All over the United Provinces at distances exceeding 70 miles from the hills, this plumb-line was found to hang decisively away from the mountains; at Fyzabad, Cawnpore, Benares the plumb-line is deflected southwards: here at Lucknow it is deflected 9" to the south. If the Himalaya were simply compensated, this plumb-line should be hanging at Lucknow exactly vertical; if the mountains were not compensated, it should be deflected here about 50" towards the north. But it is deflected 9" towards the south. The observers were astonished to find that at places in sight of Himalayan peaks the plumb-line turned away from the mountain mass; that at Amritsar in sight of the Dhauladhar snows it was deflected towards the low Punjab plains; that at Multan in sight of the Takht-i-Suleiman mountains it was deflected towards the desert; at Bombay it was deflected seawards away from the Western Ghats; on the east coast of India it was deflected seawards away from the Eastern Ghats.

The new lesson to be learnt from the plumb-line is this; a hidden subterranean channel of deficient density must be skirting the mountains of India. Here in North India is a wide zone of deficient density, of crustal attenuation; it is the presence of this zone of deficiency that accounts for the southerly deflection of the plumb-line. What is the meaning of this zone? How has it come into existence?

HYPOTHESIS OF A RIFT.

I showed you on the evidence of the plumb-line that the Gangetic trough was a zone of crustal attenuation, a zone in which the Earth's crust was deficient in density. I then took one step forward and suggested that it was a zone of tension. I will now take another step forward and suggest to you that there has occurred an actual opening in the sub-crust, and that the ouer crust has fallen in owing to the failure of its foundations. I suggest that the Ganges plains cover a great rift in the Earth's crust.

The Earth is a cooling globe; an increase of temperature occurs as we descend into mines; and this temperature gradient is a proof that the Earth is losing heat by conduction outwards. The discovery of radium has not affected the argument.

The outer shell of the Earth was the first to crack millions of years ago: now a lower shell, the sub-crustal shell is cracking. When a crack occurs in the sub-crust, the upper crust fall in.

You will see that this Indus-Ganges trough has the appearance of a crack. And there are reasons for believing that these Himalaya have been split off from this ancient table-land and have been moved northwards and crumpled up into mountains. This Assam plateau is stated by geologists to resemble in its structure and rocks the Indian table-land; Assam has been split off and moved away.

Here are the Bengal coal-fields, and just opposite on the other side of the trough are the Sikkim coal-fields; and the coal in the two places is similar. The rocks of the outer Himalaya have been very much crushed, but they still bear a resemblance to the rocks of the Vindhyan table-land.

Here are the Arravalli mountains which end now at the Delhi ridge; Mr. Middlemiss has found signs of a transverse strike in the Himalaya on a continuation of the Arravalli alignment.

Similarity also exists between the rocks in Cutch and those on the other side of the Indus in the hills of Sind.

FROM THE BAY OF BENGAL TO THE MEDITERRANEAN

Geologists have discovered that the ancient table-land of the Vindhyas and Deccan is a remnant of a much greater table-land that in very early ages included Africa and Arabia. Africa and Arabia and the Deccan table-land are in fact fragments of one extensive and ancient continent. Hitherto I have been considering the peculiar trough that skirts the northern edge of the Indian table-land. Let us now consider whether this trough is continued to the east or to the west.

On the east we find one of the great linear deeps off the coast of Java and Sumatra. It is 24,000 feet deep. In 1883 the Krakatoa eruption took place in the Sunda Straits. Great depths have also been discovered off the Nicobar Islands and earthquakes have occurred on the Chittagong coast. In continuation of the Gangetic trough we thus find in the Bay of Bengal a line of seismic activity, and of submarine deeps.

To the west of Karachi we see the Persian Gulf, and the plains of the Tigris-Euphrates. The plains of the Tigris-Euphrates are very similar to those of the Ganges: they consist of mud, sand and sediment lying in a long trough between the ancient table-land of Arabia and the mountains of Persia.

Further West we find the Euphrates trough is continued by the Mediterranean Sea, and the Mediteranean is bounded on the north by the Taurus Mountains, by the Balkans, Carpathians, Appenines and the Alps.

Throughout the whole distance from Calcutta to Sicily we see that the old table-land India-Arabia-Africa is bounded on the north by a long trough, and that this trough is in its turn bounded by the younger mountain ranges from the Himalaya to the Alps. Geologists have discovered that all these mountain ranges were elevated in the same era; they are all of the same age.

THE EARTHQUAKE RECORD.

The whole zone from Jawa to Sicily has been visited by earthquakes throughout the historic period. And the recent earthquakes in Shillong, Dharmsala and Messina show that seismic activity is continuing in our time. This is in fact one of the zones of the Earth, along which earthquakes occur most frequently.

In the last 300 years 64 destructive earthquakes are known to have occurred in India (Milne's "Catalogue of Destructive Earthquakes"); there may have been others of which there is now no record. Of the 64 violent Indian Earthquakes 58 have occurred along the Indus-Ganges zone. These may be grouped as follows:—

Assam-Bengal	20
Outer-Himalayas	11
Northern Punjab and Kashmir	17
Southern margin of Gangetic plain	4
Cutch and Sind	6
Total	58

If we consider the whole zone from Bengal to Sicily, we find from Milne's Catalogue that the numbers of destructive earthquakes since 1615 can be grouped as follows:—

India	58
Mesopotamia and Syria	28
Eastern Mediterranean	116
Italy	482

In the last 300 years a destructive earthquake has occurred in Northern India on an average once in every 5 or 6 years.

THE BOMBAY COAST.

I must now invite your attention to the Bombay Coast. From the Tapti to Cape Comorin runs the range of mountains known as the Western Ghats. This range is parallel to the coast of India and about 40 miles inland; it rises suddenly with a steep scarp. The strata are almost as horizontal as when first laid down; they have never been compressed or folded.

The Survey has observed the plumb-line at different points along this coast; it is always deflected strongly towards the sea. To the west of Bombay and Mangalore there is the deep sea; and to the east there is a massive range over 4,000 feet high: yet the plum-line will hang seawards. If the Western Ghats possessed the mass which they appear to possess and which the Suess school ascribes to them, then the Bombay plumb-line should be deflected 15 seconds towards them. If on the other hand the Western Ghats are compensated by deficiencies of mass underlying them in accordance with the compensation theories of Pratt and Hayford, then the plumb-line should hang vertically at Bombay. But the plumb-line takes neither of these courses: it hangs towards the sea. We have been puzzled for years by the plumb-line at Bombay; we used to think that the rock under the ocean must be so dense and heavy, that it was able to pull the plumb lines towards the sea. Major Cowie, however, observed in the south of Kathiawar, and found that the plumb-line here had a strong landward deflection. The seaward deflections occur throughout the Bombay coast but not round Kathiawar. It is only quite recently that we have realised we have here at Bombay the same phenomenon as at Lucknow.

In Northern India the plumb-line will persist in hanging away from the visible mountains and at Bombay it takes the same course, and when I consider its constant seaward deflection I can only suggest to you, that there must be, between Bombay and the Western Ghats, a zone of subterranean deficiency, a zone of fracture and subsidence like that of the Gangetic plains.

The secret is hidden below the Earth's crust: you will see that the Ghats have been forced, (possibly by underground fracture), into a decided curve just above Bombay harbour; it is significant that at this curve the Deccan Trap rises to its highest point, Kalsubai.

I suggest to you that a crack in the sub-crust has extended from Cape Comorin to Cambay, and that as this crack has occurred the Western Ghats have been elevated. The crack has been filled by masses of fallen rock and by alluvial deposits brought down by rivers.

Geologists have shown that this range consists, from latitude 20 deg. to 16 deg. of the lavas of the Deccan, comparatively recent rocks, whilst from latitude 16 deg. to 8 deg. the range consists of ancient metamorphic rocks. The rocks of the northern part of the range are of a different age and structure and origin from the southern.

Nevertheless geodesists contend that this is one and the same range: the rocks composing it have had nothing to do with its elevation. The Western Ghats have been elevated, after the Deccan lavas had become solidified into surface rocks. Their elevation has taken place in the Tertiary age.

Now I will turn to the Eastern Ghats at Madras and at Vizagapatam we find the plumb-line hanging towards the sea. Here we have the same phenomenon, as we witnessed at Lucknow and at Bombay, the plumb-line turns away from the mountains. I will not repeat myself, but I suggest again that this coastal zone like the western covers a sub-crustal crack.

INTERNAL CAUSES OF MOUNTAIN ELEVATION.

I have shown you how zones of subsidence in the crust are bordered by mountains, and I have now to discuss the relationship of subsidence to elevation, of troughs to mountains. The Red Sea is a zone of fracture, and it is bordered on each side by a zone of elevation. But along the Bombay coast the zone of subsidence is bordered only on the one side by a zone of elevation. The sub-crustal crack from Surat to Cape Comorin has been accompanied by a vertical uplift of the Ghats, and I suggest for your consideration that the vertical force which elevated the Ghats was the expansion of the underlying rock due to chemical change.

Mr. Hayden informs me that the specific gravity of the rock composing the Neilgherries varies from 2.67 to 3.03, that is 14 per cent., and that the rock of the Hazaribagh Plateau varies from 2.5 to 3.1, 24 per cent.

The Western Ghats appear to have risen about 4,000 feet. Now we know that the Western Ghats are largely compensated by underlying deficiency of density; if the compensation of the Western Ghats extends downward to a depth of 60 miles, then an expansion of two per cent. would be more than sufficient to account for the elevation of the Ghats. Mr. Hayden finds variations of 14 and of 24 per cent. in the densities of surface rocks, and yet an expansion of only two per cent. would account for both the elevation and the compensation of the Ghats. Geodetic observations show that the compensation is not perfect, and that the Ghats contain contain an amount of rock in slight excess of the normal crust: the vertical expansion of rock must have been accompanied by a slight horizontal compression insufficient to fold the surface strata, but sufficient to account for the imperfection of the compensation.

The heterogeneous rocks composing the Earth's crust are continually undergoing changes of structure, known to geologists as metamorphism. At a depth of 30 miles the temperature is sufficiently high to melt all known rocks; but increase of pressure raises the melting point, and the increase of pressure underground may be sufficiently great to counteract the effects of the increase of temperature. So that at a depth of even 60 miles rocks may still be solid and rigid, as geodesy leads us to believe they are.

EXTERNAL CAUSES OF MOUNTAIN ELEVATION.

The Western Ghats are as mountains very small compared to the great ranges that stretch from China to France; the former are an example of vertical elevation without any obvious horizontal compression of the surface; the latter exhibit both vertical elevation and considerable compression by lateral thrust. In the Western Ghats expansion of the subterranean rock seems to have uplifted the surface strata without disturbing the latter, in the Himalaya the subterranean rock has expanded to such an extent that it has burst through the surface rocks in the form of granite, and in its protrusions it has pushed aside the surface strata and helped to crumble the latter. The troughs skirting the Western and Eastern Ghats may have been caused by the mere cracking of the sub-crust from cooling. But the Indus-Ganges trough is so large, and the mountains to the north of it constitute so unique a protuberance that the idea arises that some external force must have pulled the Himalaya northwards from India, and must have torn into a great rent the original line of tension that had opened under the Ganges plains.

The Earth possesses a figure of equilibrium. If the Earth was at rest, its figure would be that of a perfect sphere: as it is rotating, the velocity of rotation has caused much extra rock to be heaped up round the equator: the diameter at the equator is 27 miles longer than the polar diameter.

In the Ice Age the Himalaya and Tibet became capped with greater masses of snow and ice than they now carry. The glaciers that now end at 12,000 or 13,000 feet descended in the Ice Age to 5,000 feet. This increase in the weight of the Himalaya was an additional deformation of the Earth's figure of equilibrium.

I suggest to you that the great mountains from China to France have been due, firstly, to a line of fracture from Bengal to Sicily, and, secondly, to adjustments of the Earth's figure.

The Andes trend north and south; they are of the same age as the Himalaya. If the Earth's figure is undergoing deformation, and a rent is torn in the crust along an east to west line under the influence of forces seeking to restore equilibrium, it seems possible that secondary cracks might occur and that the Andes may be the result of one of them. The Andes are shown to scale on this chart: you will see that in length they are not very much less than the China to France ranges, but in breadth and mass they are relatively insignificant.

The conclusions which I have ventured to submit to this meeting may be summarised as follows:—

(1) The fundamental cause of both elevation and subsidence is the occurrence of a crack in the sub-crust.

(2) Mountains are compensated by underlying deficiencies of matter.

(3) Mountains have risen out of the crust from a great depth, possibly 60 miles.

(4) Mountains owe their elevation mainly to the vertical expansion of subjacent rock.

I have now had the great privilege of placing certain problems before you. My endeavour has been to point out to this Congress, and especially to its younger members, the many scientific secrets that are lying hidden under the plains of Northern India.

Mr. B. C. Burt in a paper on "Realignment of Agricultural Holdings" suggested the possibility of acquiring a few villages in different parts of the country carrying out the necessary alterations and relotting the new holdings to the original tenants.

Mr. James Hornell, Government Marine Biologist of Madras, gave an interesting account of the varieties of the genus turbinella, one of the dominant molluscs of Indian seas.

Dr. E. H. Hankin of Agra delivered a lecture this evening on "The evolution of flying animals."

The Congress adjourned till to-morrow.

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TAXATION OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.

IMPORTANT CASE FROM RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 13.

Lieut.-Colonel Townsend, Commissioner of Pegu, yesterday disposed of an important appeal heard in November last of the Burma Railways Company, against alleged excessive taxation on their property by the Rangoon Municipality, who were of opinion that 4 per cent. on land and 8 per cent. on buildings should be paid, while the Railway Company, asked no increase on the present rates of 3 per cent and 6½ per cent. respectively. The valuation of railway property in Rangoon has been raised from Rs. 6,18,120 per annum to Rs. 7,11,444.

The Small Causes Court confirmed the decision of the President of the Rangoon Municipality. In support of their contention that the taxes now demanded are unreasonable and excessive, the Railway Company first point out that assessment has risen in the past 25 years by 1,256 per cent., while receipts from Burma Railways have risen only by 926 per cent. In the past ten years the increase in the former has been no less than 267 per cent., and in the latter only 12 per cent. To this the Municipality replied that the increase is only in accordance with (a) the increase in the number and area of railway buildings; (b) increase in the value of this property both by purchase and rental; (c) increase in the rate of municipal taxation generally.

From the above statements it would be seen that while the number of properties owned by the Railway Company 20 years ago was 31, the number to-day is 52 and while the monthly value for assessment of the former was Rs. 11,061, the monthly value of the latter is Rs. 59-158, that is to say, the value of railway property had increased, 434 per cent. during the last 20 years.

THE COMMISSIONER'S AWARD.

After going into the practice in vague in the presidency towns in India, the Commissioner agreed with the President of the Municipality and the Judge of Small Causes Court that 8 per cent. on the value of buildings and 4 per cent. on the value of lands was a fair and equitable proportion to take in order to arrive at an annual value of the property of the Burma Railways Company in Rangoon. The Commissioner saw no reason for making any deductions on account of the general tax or of lighting tax. In view of the fact that the Railways Company performs for itself a large proportion of the services for which the scavanging tax and water tax are charged, he considered it fair and reasonable to levy these taxes at half rates only. On uncovered land and land under the rails the effect of the above concessions will be as follows:—half rates remitted on land under running lines and uncovered, scavenging tax Rs. 9,890, water tax Rs. 7,828; and on land under sidings, scavenging tax Rs 113, water tax Rs. 94, or a total of Rs. 10,008 for scavenging tax and Rs. 7,922 for water tax. Grand total of Rs. 17,930 a year.

Appeal lies against the Commissioner's judgment by way of a memorial to the Railway Board and as the sum at stake is about one lakh a year at least, the Railway Company, will probably adopt that course, specially as it is believed that the Rangoon case was in a measure a test case, the result of which was being eagerly awaited in India. Should the Railway Board decide against the Municipality, there remains as result an appeal to the Secretary of State.

CMMERCIAL MUSEUM IN CALCUTTA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

Arrangements for the Commercial Museum in the Commerce and Industry Department building are being pushed forward and the museum will be open in the course of a few days. The main object is to display samples of principal manufactures imported into India from foreign countries with which there is any existing or prospective Indian competition, side by side with representative samples of corresonding Indian manufactures. There is a good display of brushes, locks, soaps, samples of Krishnagar pottery, Moradabad brassware, scientific instruments manufactured by P. Orr and Co., of Madras and chemicals and mineral acids manufactured by the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works. A catalogue is being published containing the names of samples, their manufacturers, wholesale and retail prices of articles and other information concerning each exhibit.

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AGRICULTURE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

SEASON AND CROP REPORT 1914-15.

GENERAL INCREASE IN ACREAGE.

COTTON AND WHEAT PROSPECTS.

OUTTURNS IN IRRIGATED AREAS.

The Department of Agriculture of the Bombay Government, has issued the following season and crop report for the Presidency for 1914-15:—

In the Presidency the kharif rains largely exceeded the average almost throughout the reporting area. The rabi rains on the other hand were generally in defect except at two stations in the Deccan, one in the Konkan and three in Gujarat, where they slightly exceeded the normal. The hot weather rains were above the normal at about half the stations but below it elsewhere. In Sind the kharif rains were about the average at one station, in defect at two and in excess at three. The rabi rains were generally under the average and the hot weather rains above it.

The south-west monsoon opened on the Konkan coast seasonably in the first week of June. The current was weak at first, but after a week it strengthened and crossing the Sahyadris penetrated inland into the Deccan and Gujarat and gave heavy and general precipitation on the last four days of the month. In the Karnatak the fall was light and scattered except in the "Mallad." The month's rain on the whole was sufficient for the sowing of kharif crops except in the eastern tracts of the Karnatak, in Sholapur and Satara and in the north of Ahmedabad, where further rain was urgently required for the purpose. The fall in July, the wettest month of the year, was generally above the average. It was very excessive in the tracts near the Sahyadris in the Deccan and the Karnatak, causing heavy floods and inundating extensive areas, in the low-lying parts of Kanara and Kolaba and in the south Gujarat. Here it retarded agricultural operations and damaged seedlings in places. Elsewhere it facilitated the completion of the sowing of kharif crops. August rain was fairly satisfactory. It gave relief to the crops suffering from excessive moisture in Gujarat and elsewhere, and the crops throve everywhere except where they had received a permanent check from excessive moisture. By the end of the month rain was required in parts of the Deccan and upper Gujarat. The fall in September was very opportune and generally up to requirements. It maintained the standing kharif crops in good condition and gave a good start to the sowing of rabi crops which was vigorously pushed on under the favourable rains of October. The fall in November injured the cotton crop in Khandesh, but was on the whole very useful for the rabi crops which promised well. Beyond a few isolated showers in the Deccan and the whole of the Karnatak December was practically dry. The rabi crops did well, though rain in January and February damaged them in places in the Deccan and Karnatak. The season was satisfactory except in some parts of the east Deccan where the yield of the rabi crops was only fair.

In Sind inundation was timely and brought about an extension in the gross cropped area of 2¾ lakhs acres, or about 6 per cent. over the previous year. It was, however, fitful and closed earlier than usual with the result that in upper Sind the rice crop partially suffered and the late crops fared badly from want of sufficient moisture. In lower Sind, however, the canals worked satisfactorily and the crops grown under them throve without any mishap. In Karachi there was a considerable reduction in the cropped area in the Desert tract owing to insufficient rainfall.

AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED.

In the Presidency proper the total number of villages (22,845½) increased by thirteen and the total area by 227 acres. Twelve new villages came into existence in Ahmedabad and one in Ahmednagar. Two "Udhad" villages—one each in Kaira and Broach—were made khalsa and amalgamated with others. But this deficit was made up by the formation of two new villages in Broach under the same tenure. Two Inam villages in Ahmednagar and two in the Panch-mahals were forfeited and classed as Government during the year. The changes in area were due to the following causes:—

(1) Settlement of boundary between the Ahmedabad District and the Limdi State.

(2) The inclusion in the total area of the district of the area of the Surat Castle which had hitherto been excluded.

(3) Survey of certain Inam villages in East Khandesh, Satara, Ratnagiri, Surat and Poona.

(4) Correction of errors detected in survey papers, mainly in Broach, East Khandesh and Satara.

In Sind the total number of villages (5,342) rose by 84. Seventy-five villages were newly formed during the course of survey operations in two talukas of Karachi and ten in Nawabshah. One village in Thar and Parkar was amalgamated with another and three alienated villages in Nawabshah were forfeited to Government. Measurement work carried out in Karachi showed a reduction of 213,033 acres in the area previously estimated. Kacha lands thrown up by the river during the year measured 22,149 acres in the Upper Sind Frontier District and 2,157 acres in Sukkur.

The total number of villages in the Presidency which have returned statistics rose by 4 (exclusive of 13 hamlets turned into separate villages as mentioned above) over the previous year containing an area of 4,796 acres. Two alienated villages in Satara and one each in Surat and East Khandesh were surveyed and added to the class of 'available statistics.' The variations in Sind have already been explained above.

CULTIVATED AREA.

In the Presidency proper the favourable season brought about a general extension in the total cropped area. It was the highest on record since 1894-95 though still short of that returned in 1892-93 by about 6.3 lakhs acres or 2½ per cent. Compared with last year the gross and net cropped area showed a rise of about 3.4 per cent. Sholapur, where cultivation had been considerably restricted during the previous year, resumed its normal level. The area cropped more than once also expanded by 3.86 per cent. In Sind the gross cropped area showed a falling off in Karachi owing to absence of rain in the hilly tract and in Hyderabad due to floods. But this deficit was more than made up by large increases in Larkana, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts where inundation was favourable. The result was a net increase over the previous year of 5.94, 4.10 and 30.55 per cent. respectively in the gross and net cropped areas and that cropped more than once. As a consequence of the extension of the cultivated area the area under current fallows fell by 10.48 per cent. in the Presidency and 2.75 per cent. in Sind. The assessed occupied area rose by 46,000 acres in Gujarat (of which 41,000 acres are claimed by Kaira where lands were leased on special tenure), 26,000 acres in the Deccan and 5,000 acres in the Karnatak. The unassessed occupied area fell by 7,600 acres owing mainly to afforestation of lands in Poona. In Sind 81,000 acres in Karachi and 74,000 acres in Thar and Parkar of assessed land and in Larkana, Sukkur, Nawabshah and Upper Sind Frontier some 69,000 acres of unassessed land were taken up for cultivation.

UNCULTIVATED AREA.

Variations under this head of course generally correspond with those under the occupied area which have have been explained above. The area under forests shows a net addition of 53,000 acres in the Presidency but a fall of 4,400 acres in Sind. In Nasik about 54,000 acres of *rab* land were classed as forest and in Poona 5,700 acres were added to the same class. In Sind some 7 lakhs of acres of unassessed land were made available for cultivation.

CROPPED AREA OF THE YEAR.

The main features of the season and of the harvest of the year have been described elsewhere in the area sown as compared with the average and with the preceding year's area under principal crops. In the Presidency proper the area under food crops, which used to range bteween 80 to 83 per cent. of the total cropped area previous to 1902-03, has fallen to 77 per cent. with a corresponding rise under non-food crops, principally cotton, which has been fetching high prices during recent years. Compared with the previous year it shows an increase of 2.62 per cent. The areas under jowari and sugarcane fell off further but the other food crops were grown to a larger extent and more than made up the deficit. Among non-food crops the area under cotton rose by 7.7 per cent. but oil-seeds receded by 4.4 per cent., reducing the net increase to 5.97 per cent. over the previous year and 20.4 per cent. over the normal. In Sind the areas under jowari and bajri were below the previous year but those under wheat, gram and other pulses were largely extended, resulting in an increase in the total food crop area of 5.75 and 25 per cent. respectively over the previous year and the average. The area under cotton was almost the same as last year but that under oil-seeds increased by 52,000 acres over the previous year, raising the total cropped area by about 6 and 28 per cent. respectively over the previous year and the average.

Jowari and Bajri.—The total acreage for these two crops together (11,622,000 acres) in the Presidency as a whole is approximately normal. The deficit in the Karnatak was due to the fact that excessive rain in the early part of the season impeded the sowing of these crops in places and the land was reserved for late cotton.

Wheat.—The cultivation of this crop (2,188,000 acres) advanced by 138 thousand acres in the Presidency and 210 thousand acres in Sind or by 10 and 46 per cent. respectively over the area of the previous year. The area in the Presidency proper, however, is 11.5 per cent. short of the average of the five years ending 1895-96. The prospects of high prices likely to be obtained for the crop coupled with the fall in the price of cotton induced extended sowing of the crop everywhere except in Belgaum and Bijapur which showed a small falling off as compared with the previous year. Favourable late rains in the Presidency and good inundation in Sind also helped to increase the area.

Other cereals and pulses.—Among other cereals rice (*area* 2,786,000 acres) showed a small increase of 15,600 acres in the Presidency and 2,700 acres in Sind. It's cultivation was extended mainly in Ahmedabad, West Khandesh, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier and more than made up the shortage in Surat, Belgaum, Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana and Thar and Parkar districts. Under favourable early rains rala (264,000 acres) was extensively grown in the Karnatak where it is mainly cultivated for its early supply of grain and fodder. The area under vari (253,000 acres) fell by 25,000 acres in Ahmedabad Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar. Ragi (520,000 acres) was sown to a smaller extent in the Karnatak but to a greater extent in Gujarat and Deccan. The area under kodra (190,000 acres) declined in Kaira and Surat but showed a small expansion in Khandesh and Broach. The cultivation of barley and maize (56,000 and 157,000 acres respectively) was extended in Gujarat but the area under the latter fell off in the Deccan. Pulses (2,719,000 acres) advanced by 133,000 acres in the Presidency and 71,000 acres in Sind, kulith showing the greatest increase.

Oil-seeds.—In the Presidency the area under oil-seeds (1,387,000 acres) on the whole showed a decline of 41,000 acres or 4.4 per cent. below the previous year and of 234,000 acres or 20.8 per cent. below the average. In Sind it was about 11.6 and 23.5 per cent. respectively over the previous year and the average. The causes of the variations are mainly seasonal. Linseed gave way to wheat in the Bijapur, Nasik and Khandesh Districts on account of prices. Groundnuts, which were sown before the outbreak of war, showed a steady increase. The cultivation of rapeseed, which now includes jambho, was greatly extended in Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur and Nawabshah under favourable inundation.

Cotton.—Under the stimulus of high prices the cultivation of the crop is extending year by year and now occupies 15 to 18 per cent. of the total cropped area against 10 to 12 per cent. previous to 1902-03. During the year its area showed a further advance of 3 lakhs acres in the Presidency proper and totalled 4,199 thousand acres. This is slightly lower than the area returned in 1910-11 but exceeds the average of the twelve years ending 1902-03 by more than 62 per cent. Ahmednagar and Sholapur are taking more and more to cotton and for seasonal reasons cotton was more extensively grown in Bijapur and Belgaum. This more than made up for the slight falling off in some of the late cotton districts where the warning given to cultivators regarding a probable fall in the price of cotton apparently reduced the sowings to some extent. In Sind Nawabshah showed a slight increase over the previous year but this was more than balanced by decreases in other districts.

Other Crops.—Among other crops (1,766,000 acres) the area under safflower (427,000 acres), which is grown in the Presidency almost entirely for its oil, expended by 31,000 acres, mainly in Sholapur, and that under math, val and guvar (526,000 acres), which are now transferred to class III, by 53,000 acres.

IRRIGATED AREA.

During the year the area irrigated for crops in the Presidency proper amounted to 903,000 acres, showing an increase of 5 per cent. over the area of the previous year. Irrigation extended mainly in Dharwar, Ahmedabad, Kanara, Khandesh, Nasik and Kaira. In Sind the irrigated area rose from 3,442,000 acres in the previous year to 3,685,000 acres or by 7 per cent. as a result of the favourable inundation of the year. The increase was general but was mainly shared by Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur. The ratio of the irrigated area to net cropped area was 3.5 per cent. in the Presidency and nearly 82 per cent. in Sind.

As regards Goevrnment canals in the Presidency proper, ample supply of water extended irrigation in Ahmedabad. Kaira, Khandesh and Nasik but its deficiency in the Nira and Mutha canals in Poona and the sufficiency of late rains in Sholapur, Satara and elsewhere curtailed it, resulting in a net decline of 4,700 acres from this source. The same causes operated in the case of private canals, the area under which rose by 3,000 acres. Irrigation from wells expanded by 3,500 acres or 0.6 per cent over the previous year. Water from this source was used to a larger extent in Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Poona and Sholapur, but the increase was partially balanced by decline in Ahmednagar, Satara, Nasik and Bijapur where, owing to ample late rains, irrigation was resorted to to a less extent. The area under tank irrigation rose by 29,000 acres or about 28 per cent., owing to plentiful supply of water due to heavy late rains. Dharwar and Kanara claim nearly 84 per cent of the total increase, the rest being distributed between Satara, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Belgaum and Poona. Other sources show an increase of 15,000 acres of 20 per cent owing to extended irrigation from pats and bandharas in Satara, Ahmednaga and Nasik. In Sind Karachi alone shows a slight diminution in the area irrigated from Government canals. In all other districts irrigation was extended owing to ample supply of water in canals due to favourable inundation of the year. Irrigation from private canals and other sources was also resorted to to a larger extent throughout the province.

As regards the crops grown under irrigation, in the Presidency proper wheat showed an increase of 37,000 acres, principally in Sholapur, Khandesh, Ahmedabad, Nasik and Satara. The area under rice by 34,000 acres and to this increase Dharwar, Kanara, Kaira and Belgaum mainly contributed. Other cereals and pulses were helped to a larger extent in north Gujarat and Sholapur but the area under them was curtailed in Satara, Poona, Ahmednagar and the Karnatak. Fodder crops were grown to a larger extent in Ahmedabad but their area declined in almost every other district, resulting in a net decrease of 4,100 acres. In Sind the principal increase was under wheat (pl. 158,000 acres) and non-food crops, cotton and oil-seeds (pl. 125,000 acres) which were grown to a larger extent throughout the province. The area under rice and other cereals and pulses declined in Hyderabad, Karachi, Nawabshah and Thar and Parkar but the deficit was more than made up by extended cultivation in the other three districts, the increase for the province amounting to 2,700 and 37,000 acres respectively.

OUTTURN OF CROPS.

The season was certainly a favourable one, but it will be noticed that Ahmednagar and the Panch-mahals (so far as its kharif is concerned) are the only districts that will admit that their crops were above normal, while most districts follow the usual practice of stating that their crops are abnormally bad. The figures must be taken as giving only a general indication of the facts.

In the Presidency the area under food grains expanded by 5.5 per cent in the Deccan and Gujarat but part of this increase was swallowed up by a decline in the Karnatak where cotton received more attention and reduced the net increase in area to 2.5 per cent. Owing, however, to a more favourable season the estimated outturn has been better everywhere and shows an increase of 16.2 per cent over the yield of the previous year. In Sind the area was only 0.7 per cent higher than in the previous year but the outturn 18.4 per cent better.

PRICES, TRADE AND STOCK.

The appended Statement VI (p. xii) shows in detail the annual average prices of principal staples and of fodder ruling at each district headquarter station in the Presidency and in Sind.

In spite of the higher outturn obtained, the prices of wheat, gram and jagri generally ruled high both in the Presidency and in Sind. The prices of jowari and bajri were lower than last year in the Presidency but still well above the normal. In Sind they ruled higher than last year.

Jowari and Bajri.—Jowari in Ahmednagar and Sholapur and jowari and bajri in Bijapur were sold cheaper by 3 to 4½ seers per rupee. Elsewhere in the Deccan and Karnatak the rate of jowari was easier by 1 to 2½ seers. In Gujarat its rate was about stationary except in Kaira where it ruled dearer by 1¾ seers. The price of bajri was practically the same as in the previous year in Ahmedabad and Satara. Elsewhere in the Deccan and Karnatak it ruled easier by ½ to 1¾ seers per rupee. In south Gujarat it was cheaper by 1/3 to ¾ seer but in the north dearer by ½ seer. In Sind both these grains were dearer by 1 to 2½ seers except in Hyderabad where the difference was only of ¼ seer.

Rice.—The general level of price remained about stationary, though there were local variations one way or the other.

Wheat and Gram.—The rise in the price of wheat owing to the war was very marked. It was highest in Sind and next highest in Gujarat; much less marked in the Deccan; while in the Karnatak there was very little change. This denotes the fact that the wheats of the northern districts are in demand for export while the wheats of the southern districts are not. Gram was dearer throughout by from ¼ to 2 seers.

Gul.—Except at Jalgaon and Broach and at Nawabshah where it was slightly easier and in Kaira where it was stationary the price of jagri ruled higher by ½ to seer per rupee throughout the Presidency.

Cotton.—The total outturn of the British districts including that of Baroda, Kathiawar and other Native States amounted to 1,882,000 bales or about 8 per cent over that of the previous year. Of this about 702,000 bales or 37 per cent represented the yield of the long-stapled Broach, Dharwar and Kumpta varieties and the rest belonged to the short-stapled varieties of Khandesh, north Gujarat and Sind. Owing to the dislocation of the market in consequence of the outbreak of war prices ruled very low, being about 21 to 29 per cent below the previous year.

Fodder.—Except at Jalgaon, Poona and Mirpurkhas where it was somewhat lower the price of grass was generally about the same as last year or slightly higher. Kadbi was dearer at Poona and in Sind; elsewhere cheaper than last year.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Information is collected only once in five years. The result of the last enumeration was published in the Season and Crop Report for 1909-10.

CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

So far as cultivators were concerned the salient features of the season were good crops and abundant fodder accompanied by violent fluctuations of prices in the articles affected by the war. The articles so affected were cotton and oil-seeds on the one hand, the prices of which fell heavily, and wheat and gul on the other hand, the prices of which rose considerably.

It is noticeable that the price of jowari and bajri was not appreciably affected by the war but varied with purely seasonal causes and showed a considerable decline as a result of good rains.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF GURU GOVIND SINGH.

CELEBRATION AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 13.

Guru Gobind Singh's birthday, which came off on Tuesday last, was celebrated with great eclat at Simla. The proceedings commenced with "Asa-divar" (morning prayers) early that morning. Sermons and shabads appropriate to the occasion were recited and lectures delivered by eminent persons during the day. In the evening the Singh Sabha building was beautifully illuminated with electric lights and the meeting was brought to a close with prayers for success of the British arms in the war.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the Guzerat Railway Company of the extension of the Champaner Shivrajpur Light Railway, 2 feet 6 inches gauge, from Shivrajpur to Pani, a distance of about 14 miles. The line will be known as the Shivrajpur-Pani Extension of the Champaner Shivrajpur Light Railway.

The big amphitheatre in which the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Benares Hindu University will take place is now nearly complete. It has been built in the form of an eclipse to accommodate 6,000 visitors. On each side of the seat of the Viceroy there will be 15 chairs to seat Ruling Chiefs, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors.

SEQUEL TO THANA COMMO. SAFE CASE.

ACCUSED AGAIN ACQUITTED AMID SMILES.

On Wednesday there was concluded the case, tried by Mr. Manilal, City Magistrate, Thana, in which Dominic Francis Fonseca, late Head Clerk in the office of the Executive Engineer, Salsette Building Sites, had been charged with the theft of tins of paint and lanterns which Mr. Stanley Randolph Perfect claimed as belonging to his department.

The facts of this case have been fully reported in our columns.

After all the witnesses were examined at previous hearings, including Mr. Perfect, the Public Prosecutor Mr. Vaidya asked the Court to cite Tyeballi Rehmanji, certain receipts from whom showed accused had purchased tins of paint.

Tyebally appeared in Court on Wednesday. At the very outset of the proceedings the magistrate remarked that to do full justice to the prosecution he had personally paid a surprise visit to assure himself as to who Tyeballi was and what business he did. He found he had a room for which he paid the rent of Rs. 3, and which presented no signs of any business activity. His impression about Tyaballi and his business he had committed to paper, which was passed on for inspection to the pleaders.

Mr. M. M. Kharbari: With your worship's permission I may be allowed to observe that Tyeballi, is a Borah, belonging to a business class of people, known for their frugality and who in spite of their humble and unostentatious homes do very extensive business.

The Magistrate: Well, let us see to that.

The Borah was examined and submitted to a fiery cross-examination by Mr. Vaidya. All the numerous papers he had brought with him were searchingly examined.

The Magistrate: I must candidly confess that when I saw witness' room I formed a poor opinion of his stability and respectability but I am now convinced that he is a man who is really doing business and who is a respectable licensed plumber and contractor connected with municipalities and other big establishments.

From his demeanour and the straightforward evidence he had given, unshaken by the cross-examination, his Worship said he believed him to be a respectable man, who would not mix himself up in any nefarious transaction. His Worship, added that he could see no reason to impugn the "bona fides" of the receipts given by Tyeballi to the accused for goods received.

The Magistrate, addressing the Public Prosecutor, said, "I think the accused can now be told to go home.

CLAIM AGAINST A BURMA BANK.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO CHIEF COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan 13.

The bench of the Chief Court consisting of the Chief Judge and Justice Parlett heard the appeal of Mr. Maneckji Pallonji, late proprietor of the Delta Steam Navigation Co. against a decree passed by the Judge on the Criminal Side of the Court in favour of the appellant for Rs. 227 only, on claim for recovery of Rs. 15,744 from the Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij Bank due for money deposited in the defendant's bank and damages Rs. 500 on account of the Bank's refusal to cash the plaintiff's cheque for Rs. 45,000. The plaintiff's case was that in the course of various transactions with the Bank, his son deposited Rs. 15,000 to his father's account on May 20, 1913 for which he received the *chellan* book with the initial "J" of the Bank's Accountant Mr. J. T. Jurrgens. The Bank denied the receipt of the money alleging that the seal was forged. Mr. Robinson, Judge on the Original Side accepted the Accountant's statement that the initial was not his, and gave a decree for Rs. 227 to the credit of the plaintiff in the Bank.

The Chief Judge held that the cashiers of the Bank were there to receive moneys from their clients and the Bank was liable for all moneys paid to one of them in the Bank's premises for credit, even if no other official in the Bank saw or heard of money. The Manager and the Accountant could offer no explanation of how the stamp impression had got on an important counterfoil and the Court could not accept the Bank's plea that they were not liable because the amount never passed through the Bank's books. The system in the Bank afforded at times possible opportunities for two of the cashiers in conjunction doing away with the client's money.

The plaintiff was granted a decree for Rs. 15,216 together with Rs. 500 damages and interest on Rs. 15,000 at 6 per cent from May 26, 1913 and all costs.

THE STRANDED CITY OF MYSORE.

BROUGHT TO COLOMBO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 13.

The stranded steamer City of Mysore has been bought by Messrs. E. G. Adamally and Co., whose intention it is to refloat the vessel. The City of Mysore stranded on the Komari reef on 23rd February 1915, and was reported to have become a total wreck.

Provincial budgets are now being prepared and next week the finance committees of various Councils will revise drafts of their estimates.

The number of officers in the Indian Finance Department engaged in military capacity in connection with the war now amounts to 15. Some of these are employed in the War Office or at the Admiralty, while others have joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers or units in England.

FINANCE AFTER THE WAR.

USE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Professor S. J. Chapman, who holds the Chair of Political Economy at Manchester University, lectured on Dec. 9 at the Institute of Bankers on "The Effects of the War Before and After Peace, with Special Reference to Finance." It was generally supposed, he said, when the shock of war came that certain parts of the economic system would break down, and that the whole thing would be thrown into a state of coma for some time. The Government prepared itelf for a period of great distress and unemployment. And very prudently so. Experience, however, showed that this was an entirely wrong view, and what had happened in the last eighteen months should prepare us to face in the most cheerful frame of mind what was to come when the war ceased. Instead of widespread unemployment following the commencement of hostilities, the country was soon experiencing a shortage of labour. So far from breaking down, the economic system had become increasingly strong and responsive. Its increased complexity had not produced greater delicacy, but had brought about greater responsiveness and greater elasticity. With the help of the Government the business system of the country was functioning normally, although a complete revolution had taken place in it; people went on producing, but producing a different kind of article.

Bearing that in mind, he thought we could look forward to the resumption of peace with more than equanimity, and with confidence that the country was not going to pass through a very bad time. Within two or three years of peace we should have got into our old stride again. The danger was in rapidity of change. That there would be an anxious time he fully admitted. In the labour world the question of wages would have to be re-settled. All the big debts being brought out of "cold storage," that would also cause some difficulty. But he did not think we need look forward to more than two or three months of difficulty. Things would be all right on the side of demand. For at leat twelve months the world had had to wait for things which it thought were absolutely essential to its existence. All this accumulation of demand would be there to fill the place of the war demand then removed.

AN IDEAL SYSTEM.

Speaking of the future, Professor Chapman said that an ideal financial system, according to his mind, was to have a continuous loan, with contributions in small units, so that the Government was always borrowing as it spent. It had, of course, its objections. You do not so readily work up the patriotic feeling at psychological moments, but on the purely financial side there was a great deal to be said for it. Before the war was brought to a successful conclusion some system would have to be adopted of sponging up the savings of the people before they were spent, and a system which would induce people continuously to save more. (Hear, hear.)

What would prices be after the war? Of course, there would be a fall. The normal international regulation of prices would be recovered, and the effect of the inflation dissipated. But he suggested that the level of prices would be higher than they were in 1913, and for these reasons: (1) There would be a slightly reduced output owing to the loss of men; (2) gold was being produced in considerable quantities, because this was one of the weapons of war. There would be fewer goods and more gold. Consequently the level of prices would be higher. Moreover, there would be another cause. He could not imagine that after the war we should go back to gold currency, despite the fact that paper was troublesome to bankers to count.

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A SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

SIGHTLESS VICTIMS OF WAR.

Poetic justice comes into its own occasionally in real life, and nowhere is there a more striking example of it than in the transforming of beautiful "St. Dunstan's" into a school of instruction for the war-blind. Here are fifteen acres of the most beautiful estate in all London, a mansion that has been one of the most sightly places in England, and a museum of works of art and all the most beautiful trophies of man's handicraft. Now, from a monument of idle luxury it is made over into a haven for the sightless. Here those stricken with blindness by the war are being taught how to take up their shattered lives again, how to earn their living, "how to be blind." Part of the spacious grounds is given up to instruction in chicken-raising, while the many rooms of the great dwelling are devoted to classwork in other pursuits. The red white, and gold ballroom is occupied by students and their instructors busy with the study of typewriting and Braille-writing by machine. In the high-walled library future blind masseurs are studying anatomy from a skeleton. The conservatory that formerly held plants "worth a king's ransom" now furnishes room for benches and tables at which carpentry, bootmaking, basketry, and mat-making are taught. Fifty-two teachers, for the most part volunteers, instruct these men daily—all the war-blind who can be coaxed to come and attend the classes. At present, we are told, over a hundred are busily engaged.

MR. ARTHUR PEARSON.

Two men made this venture possble. One of them is Arthur Pearson, who built up "Pearson's Magazine" and who, subsequently overtaken by blindness, learned for himself how to live anew under this daunting handicap. The other is Otto Khan, an American, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who was induced by his friend Pearon to give over for its present employment his estate, which was built up nearly a hundred years ago by the third Marquis of Hertford, the original of Thackeray's Lord Steyne. Mr. Pearson has been active from the first in war-relief work says Hayden Church, in the Philadelphia "Public Ledger." But the best and most remarkable work that he has done is this, at St. Dunstan's. It is the fruit of his own idea that, "If you, as a man with sight, tell one of these chaps to 'buck up' because he can learn carpentry quite easily, he is apt to think; 'Go to the devil! What do you know about it?' But if a blind man who is an expert carpenter tells him the same thing he is the more likely to believe it, and to pitch in with courage and enthuiasm." And the proof that his intuition was right lies in a glimpse of these men working there daily with renewed courage to learn the diverse trades of masseur, telephone-operator, shorthand-writer, typist, poultry expert, bootmaker, carpenter, basket-weaver, and even of deep-sea diver. Mr. Church, who was privileged to look over this new war-industry and interview its director and others, tells us more about the work that is being done.

LEARNING TO ROW.

In their leisure moments, these blind "Tommies" and "Jacks" learn to row on the lake in the grounds and become ex port oarsmen, as the exploits of the St. Dunstan's crack "four" proves. In races on the Thames at Putney, during the past summer, they bested several blind crews from other institutes, and more, recently over the same course, they met a "sighted" crew from Emmanuel College, and beat them decisively!

"By four lengths," declared one of the pretty volunteer helpers at St. Dunstan's, who described the races to the writer "We say by six lengths, but they dispute that. Still it was a fine win for our fellows, and mighty proud they were!"

Of course, the "cox" in such cases has to be a "sighted" person. Rowing, it seems, is the form of recreation which these blind soldiers like the best because it is the only one in which they can feel that they are conducting other people, instead of being conducted by them.

Entertainingly, Mr. Church describes his meeting with Arthur Pearson, their first meeting since the latter's blindness came on some years ago:

Arrived at St. Dunstan's and awaiting one's turn to be received by its energetic head, one sees doors open and men emerge who obviously are blind, and yet who go straight ahead on their way to one part of the building or another as if in full possession of their sight.

But here is C. Arthur Pearson coming to greet his caller, and one rises to return his greeting with curiosity mingled with sympathy. I had not seen him for ten years. Then he was most active. He has changed little, save for his dark eyes, which are obviously sightless. Tall and well-built and, quite evidently, as full of "ginger" as ever, the only other sign of his affliction is the fact that when he extends his hand to grasp yours, he puts it out, not straight, but far to the side and too high up, making it necessary for you to do likewise.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHERS.

They enter the room where several men are operating typewriters and Braille-writing machines:

"Those machines are necessary" said Pearson, "because no blind person can write accurately by hand. My own writing has now become next to indecipherable. Soon it will have become quite so. But with the aid of these machines there is nothing to prevent any of these chaps from becoming expert stenographers and typewriters.

"Now let's go out into the grounds," he continued, and led the way through a doorway and out upon the terrace, at the front of which was a flight of some four or five stone stairs.

I noticed that we were now on a slate path, which, out-of-doors, takes the place of the baize ones within. Pearson was ahead, just at the top of the stairs. Involuntarily I took his arm, but he released himself gently.

I am quite all right," he laughed, and then I noticed that just above the first step and under the last there were wooden boards

"A board means danger," he explained. "It tells me, for example, that I am at the top of the stairs and will tell me when I am at the bottom." So he went down with brisk steps and then set off once more, following the slate paths along the gravel.

THE WORKSHOP.

On our way to the conservatory, which is now a workshop, we were now passing through a sort of alleyway, between shrubbery, with a railing on each side. On this, I noticed, my guide kept one hand, and, directly we reached the end, where several paths branched off he turned sharply to the right.

"Do you notice?" he said. "Just before we come to the end of this railing, my hand meets a little raised button. That tells me that I must turn to the right!" And so on we went

In the conservatery we saw blind soldier-boys making all sorts of things under the direction of blind experts. One of the men who, previous to the war, had been a gamekeeper near Nottingham, was just finishing a wooden "foster-mother" to be used in the hennery; others were making "telescopic tables," stools, and hat-racks; and beautiful, indeed, some of the work was. Still others were weaving mats, busy with basket-work, repairing shoes.

Most of them were whistling—one sightless boy, who, seated on the floor, was fabricating a basket, being engaged in pouring out "When the Boys Come Home" with all the strength of his lungs. I talked with several of them, and they all seemed interested in their work and hopeful for the future. Pearson had a friendly word and a grasp of the arm for each of them, and knew them all by their names.

POULTRY FARMING.

Next we visited the poultry-farm and the market-garden, and finally what is one of the most remarkable features of the place—the last two combined. Here, by a most ingenious arrangement of wired enclosures radiating from the four walls of the chicken-house, with a door in each wall, the blind man learns to rear his chickens with orderly changes of run, and grow a succession of crops.

The chief instructor in this branch is another wonderful blind man, Capt. Pierson Webber, an ex-army man, who lost his sight in India nearly twenty years ago. Now he is one of the greatest poultry experts in England, owning a big poultry-farm of his own and holding the post of lecturer to three English County Councils.

As a result of Captain Webber's instruction, his latest pupils can do surprising things. They can, for example, identify any breed of fowl, as I saw for myself. They would take up one, carefully submit the comb to a minute examination, feeling the length and thickness, next doing the same to the foot of the bird; all this with a keen air of concentrated interest. Then they would announce the breed, and in few instances did these blind Tommies' judgment prove inaccurate.

VATICAN AND ITALY.

PAPAL COMPLANTS.

Parliamentary wits are saying that "Italy before actually fighting Turkey is waging war against the Vatican," but this war is merely a newspaper controversy, interest of which lies in its potential international bearings, writes Dr. E. J. Dillon from Rome to the "Daily Telegraph." Over a fortnight ago the Minister of Justice, Signor Orlando, in a speech delivered at Palermo, affirmed that the Cabinet had interpreted the laws guaranteeing Papal dignity and independence, and had done everything possible to smoothe matters for the Sovereign Pontiff in a broad and generous spirit. Yesterday morning (December 8), the Pope, in the course of his Allocution, while recognising the good intentions of Ministers, asserted that the foreign diplomatists of Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria had been obliged to quit Rome in order to safeguard their dignity.

This allegation nettled the King's Minister's, and yesterday evening they published an official communiqué rectifying the inaccuracy which, in their judgment, characterised this assertion. Signor Orlando, speaking in the Chamber this afternoon, again alluded to the controversy, confirmed everything he had advanced in his speech at Palermo, and added that the foreign diplomatists at the Vatican who quitted Rome did so spontaneously and without cause being given by the Government, which was disposed to assure them the fullest liberty.

To-night the official Press organ of the Vatican, the "Osservatore Romano," will come back to the subject, and confirm the Pope's complaint, alleging that the conditions in which the foreign diplomatists accredited to the Vatican were placed rendered it impossible for them to remain in the Eternal city in the exercise of their functions. Officially the Vatican Journal will say no more, but a high dignitary of the Vatican, commenting upon and amplifying the statement, spoke to me as follows:

The facts are briefly these: "It is true that the Ambassador and Ministers of Austria-Hungary, Prussia, and Bavaria were expressly allowed to remain in Rome and to discharge their functions, but only on certain conditions incompatible with their dignity. For although they might send ciphered dispatches to their respective Governments and sealed letters immune from censorship, they could only do so through the Holy See, and in virtue of its express undertaking that there was nothing either in the telegrams or letters to which the Italian Government could take exception on military or political grounds. Now the Vatican could not make itself thus answerable for communications which it was precluded from reading, nor would the representatives of independent States submit to this humiliating procedure.

"Further, the Italian authorities made it clear that they could not answer for it that at some future conjuncture during the struggle a sudden outburst of patriotic feeling might not make itself felt unpleasantly at one or other of the Legations. Under such conditions the diplomatists were forced to depart, and the Pontiff is hindered in the exercise of his functions, seeing that he has thus had to forego communications with the representatives of millions of his spiritual subjects."

This argument appears to be sound enough, but it militates with equal force against the restoration of the temporal power, which would certainly not obviate, and might well intensify the hardships complained of.

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LIFE ON THE TIGRIS.

TOWN-PLANNING BY THE BRITISH.

An officer stationed at Basra, in Mesopotamia, writes in a letter home, which is quoted by "The Times":—

Close on three weeks since I arrived. My impressions on the place are not very rosy—no beauties to speak of, and no climate for a eight months of the year, except for a salamander. Later on, I believe, it improves, but the mosquito then makes his appearance and apes a cock pheasant. The produce of the country is dates nothing but dates so far as one can see. Some skins and hides of the poor beasts that die of the intense heat. No roads, but sandy tracks. A river which plays the deuce with the surrounding country when it gets above itself from melting snows coming down from the Caucasus, when it frequently tires of its own course and tries another. The river is the only drinking water, so you can imagine the state of it when Orientals have anything to do with it. A sign of its fruity state is the fact the sharks abound right up to Kurna.

It is a tidal river, and has various undercurrents which make it unsafe, owing to sandbanks appearing at all times in a surprisingly short time, hindering navigation. It is of great depth in places, and admits of various ships coming thus far. The bar 25 miles out from Fao and the delta are the greatest difficulty, which prevents anything over nine to 12 feet draught coming up. But we have all kinds of craft up here, improvised for use higher up. The vessels that can Nasariyeh, respectively. The vessels that now give assistance are steam launches with guns on them, flat-bottomed Irrawaddy steamers (paddle). For troops we have "makelas," a local sailing vessel, and "bellums," a long narrow small canoe-shaped thing holding 15 to 20 men; barges for animals, &c. The barges have mat huts on them for protection from the sun. Rafts have been used higher up to mount guns on Here we also have motor-boats.

DYKE, BRIDGE, AND ROAD MAKING.

The cuntry is a mass of creeks running inland from the river. On the river front of our occupation, which is but three to four miles long, we have about six creeks some 10ft. deep and 40ft. wide, all affected by the tides of the river. The bottoms are slimy and banks crumbly. We have transformed the place wonderfully already cut dykes to control the water in flooded area, made bridges to cross creeks at will, and made roads where none before existed—ones that will, we hope, not be affected by the floods next season. The date palms afford good material for backing roads. Basra City is 2½ to three miles inland. I was much struck by the cleanliness of it, and the absence of smells. It is a mass of streets, with two-storied houses each side, built of mud, and brick occasionally. The whole world lives in "caves" by day and on the roof-tops by night, during the hot season. In the cold they burrow. We have restored order and gained confidence and trust very wonderfully. The inhabitants are now very orderly. Of course all sentiment down here will be affected by successes or otherwise up the rivers. We are principally in occupation in these parts on the west of the river, on which bank Basra stands—only having our aviation park on the east bank. We are town planning, building bridges (permanent ones), and generally improving the place every day, acquiring land in a fair and orthodox manner, which the inhabitants and owners appear to be strange to, but all the same appreciate. We have established customs, and gradually the place will recover its former prosperity, in spite of the absence of the Germans, and no doubt increase very much.

Some of the Arab tribes are doing a lot for us, and so relieving troops for the front. We still go about armed, but not a shot has been fired for months. There is very little quarrelling or crime. Inhabitants of course do not carry arms, but some are allowed to take arms out on licences to guard date gardens. The difficulties as we advance are increased to a certain extent, though country and climate are improving. We shall soon have to dispense with co-operation on the river, owing to the Tigris getting narrower, shallower, and more tortuous. Our line of communications will lengthen out, and we shall have to look out for Arab tribes raiding. Our aerial service is increasing; we have now a R.N. Flight Section, which has hydro-planes as well.

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GREEK SOCIALISTS.

IN FAVOUR OF CO-OPERATION WITH ALLIES.

The Greek Socialist Party has issued a manisfesto supporting the policy of M. Venizelos, and urging the electorate to keep aloof from the General Election, which will take place on December 19, says a correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette." The Venizelist Party has decided to run no candidates, and the Socialists go one step further, advising the constituencies to abstain from voting.

The Greek Socialists argue that neither at any time was neutrality a sound policy, nor is it now feasible. The elections of last May resulted in favour of intervention on the side of the Allies. Intrigue and German propaganda have frustrated the verdict of the people. Now the people is asked to declare whether Greece ought to side with her hereditary enemies, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria, against her liberators and benefactors, England, France and Russia.

The manifesto points out that the Kaiser is the arch-enemy of the working-classes of Europe, the author of the present war, and the engineer of the Greek debacle in 1897. It proceeds to say that for all that Greece possesses she is indebted to the Entente Powers, and can expect nothing from others in future but oppression. Is there a Greek, it asks, who can remain unmoved at the mention of such names as Shelley, Byron, Milton, Cedrington, Canning, Gladstone, Victor Hugo, Lamartine, Michelet, Maizon Favies, Derigny, Pouskin, Evdek, Garibaldi, Tarella, and so many others, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians and Italians, without whose help the struggles of Hellenism would have been barren

The Greek Socialists hold that immediate co-operation with the Entente would also wash away the shame for the refusal of Greece to help Serbia in the hour of her need. There is no guarantee for Greek liberties, the manifesto adds, but in immediate co-operation with the Western democratic countries.

GENERAL CASTELNAU

A BRILLIANT OFFICER.

The general officer who has assumed the all-important post of Chief of the Staff of the French armies was born in 1851, and served as a sous-lieutenant in the war of 1870, writes the military correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Promotion has been slow in the French army, for, in spite of a distinguished career as a staff officer and instructor of tactics, Castelnau did not become a General of brigade until 1909. Since then, however, his rise has been very rapid. A member of the old noblesse, a Catholic, and a Conservative, he had to face some distrust on the part of the Republication Ministers until his whole-hearted devotion to the army and to France overcame these influences. Joffre and Castelnau have been personal friends and loyal comrades, and it is far from the least service rendered by the former that he selected and supported Castelnau's appointment to high command.

At the outbreak of the war Castelnau commanded the army which invaded German Lorraine, and which was thrown back after the fierce battle of Chateau Salins on Aug. 20, 1914. The retreat of this defeated army, its rally on the hills east of Nancy, its desperate defence and successful counter-offensive, proved its leader to be a tactician and army commander of exceptional energy and talent.

In the race to the sea in the autumn and early winter of 1914, and again in the great battle of Champagne which began on Sept. 25 of this year, Castelnau improved upon his already high reputation and established his fame. Together with General Foch, the chief of the French armies in the north-east, he commands the entire confidence of officers and soldiers. His appointment as Chief of the Staff may be expected to ensure the unity of counsel and the energy of execution which are indispensable to a successful offensive.

The Marquis de Castelnau is a handsome man of refined appearance and agreeable manners. As aristocrat and soldier to the tip of his nails, he represents the noblest traditions of the French race. He is the father of a large family, of whom two sons have already been killed in battle since the outbreak of war.

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